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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Hears How to Avoid War

Vienna Parade Hails Dollfuss

Italy Would Lead on Danube

Berlin Sings Austria's Praise

Ships Watch Girls Furl Sail

Feminine Shoes Bob Up as Art

THE United States is told by Charles Warren, former Assistant Attorney-General, how to keep out of war. Congress, he says in April Foreign Affairs, should at once redefine the rights of American shipping or any major conflict that starts in the world is almost certain to draw America in. Rights insisted on from 1914 to 1917 are now unassertable and claim to them should be withdrawn. Changed laws regarding belligerents in American ports, American rights on the seas, and control of radio and telegraph are necessary. Even with these safeguards, entanglement is hard to avoid. Mr. Warren's chief, President Wilson, was reelected on "He kept us out of war," and then led the nation in. Thinking is the thing to be guarded—Mental stability more than statutes must point peace's path.

¶ Vienna sees the forces that fought the Government four weeks ago in a huge parade in Chancellor Dollfuss's honor. Among the Socialist strikers quelled by machine guns, gas and electric workers and street car men predominated, and these groups are conspicuously represented in the procession of 10,000 who hail the Government's head. Back of their marching and waving the Dollfuss colors is the threat of losing their jobs, yet they put spirit into the showing. They are earnest workers seeking the right goal—And not quite sure they will know it when they see it.

¶ Italy sees far-reaching things flowing from the conference between Premier Mussolini, Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria and Premier Gömbös of Hungary. Mussolini will press his Danubian Basin plan, feeling that Berlin, Paris, Prague and Bucharest will support agreements of the three Premiers. Il Duce wants bi-lateral accords among the Danubian states and preferential treatment for their agricultural products and Austria's industrial ones. Italy wants something for which other powers are not so eager—It wants Mussolini to assume the brilliant lead.

¶ Germany exhibits complete change in its outward attitude toward Austria. Instead of impassioned ultimatums by Theodore Habicht to Vienna unless National Socialists are given a share in the Government, Germany radiocasts over Europe a long program featuring Austrian literature and Austrian music. There is no change at heart, perhaps. Berlin is letting events work out. It has no apprehension of affairs in Vienna, none over the three-premier parley in Rome. It knows it cannot be ignored—And it believes others are doing for it what it cannot do for itself.

¶ The American family is not really a failing institution. Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago economist, tells the Association for Child Study a declining birth rate brings a stabilized population. With fewer young people sweeping all before them, he sees an enthusiasm for persons of maturer years. Life begins at 40, even at 60. Shocking but wonderful thought—Respect at last for the wisdom that comes only with years!

¶ South Australia sees the largest fleet of square-rigged sailing ships in many a year loading grain for the annual race to England. Of as much interest as the race back was the trip out. Percy Grainger, pianist and composer, utilized the 98-day voyage of L'Avenir to write his family's memoirs, his wife to paint pictures. Girls break in as apprentices. Annette Brock shouts from the swaying rigging that sailoring beats stenography and that future sailing crews will be all girls—It must have been a prophet who called a ship "she."

¶ Prussia takes active steps to diminish the preventive custody which, on a large scale, has marked the Nazi rise in Germany. Premier Goering decrees that no one may be detained more than eight days in such custody without approval by central authority. This decree, expected to be duplicated in other German states, marks the beginning of the end of drastic oppression for those unsympathetic to Nazism. Concentration camps begin to dwindle, may be gone in two years. Preventive custody has been common in Europe—Apprehensive new Governments lock up their opposers.

¶ New York City sees women's shoes size 3½ triple A shown among statuary as an art exhibit. Open-toed pumps, red suede sandals with steel wire heels, brocade boots with heels of metal balls—many novelties are there. Women must quit neglecting their feet, declares Artist Andre Perugia, shoe designer. Woman's face may be changed by cosmetics; her foot is inevitable. The first thing seen, it can bespeak culture and character—So shoe designing must make it sing.

Reich Watches Danube States In Rome Parley

Berlin Confident That No Hostile Economic Bloc Is Intended

Expects Call for Aid

Sudden Change in Tactics Toward Austria Seen in Radio Talks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 12—Germany's complete change of tactics toward Austria found significant expression yesterday in a long radio program from a German station of selections from Austrian literature and music.

Where only a few weeks ago Herr Theodore Habicht, National Socialist inspector for Austria, was breathing out threatenings against Austria from the Munich radio station, yesterday German Austrian listeners heard selections from such Austrian authors as Max Mell, Carl Hans Stroble and composers like Franz Schubert and Anton Bruckner.

The apparent passivity of Germany in regard to Austria's internal affairs and the official cold shouldering of Herr Habicht after his recent ultimatum to Austria are held to indicate that the German Foreign Office and the foreign department of the National Socialist Party are now conforming to one policy toward its neighbor, namely, letting things take their normal course.

This does not mean a fundamental change in Germany's attitude toward the Austrian question. It is only a change in tactics.

Reich Watch Rome Parley

Meanwhile Germany watches carefully, but with a large measure of confidence the preparations for the coming conference at Rome between Italy, Austria and Hungary. Its confidence regarding issues in the Danubian basin is based on a realization of its own importance for that part of Europe, whatever arrangements may be made on paper between those three countries. Germany also believes that conflicting interests within the existing political combinations will mean that its support will be sought by one or other of them before long.

The political results of the coming Rome discussions, in German eyes, can only be effective if based on sound economics. Unless Italy can guarantee Austria and Hungary economic independence, little lasting can be accomplished. Announcements from Rome and Vienna that the coming discussions will lead to regional economic coöperation in the Danube basin, therefore, have no terrors for Germany, since it points to the fact that establishment of any kind of economic bloc against Germany is not contemplated. Even if it were contemplated it could not be achieved, in the German view.

Germany also is watching the effect of the present diplomatic bat-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Immigrants Record Voices for Family Waiting in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A memory-stirring experience is in store for various mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, and sweethearts, not to speak of grandpas and grandmas, who live in Europe and whose dear ones have migrated to America.

For one of the emigrants who left Sweden many years ago, Capt. Fred Anderson, now of this city, is planning to carry with him 150 phonograph records of voices of residents of the United States bearing personal messages to the "old folks."

And it will not be difficult to vision the scene in many a European town, when the message goes through all the countryside that Captain Anderson is coming and that the very tones of the voices of those who had left the old country years before will be heard again in the old home.

Captain Anderson, during the World War, was a cook in the American Army and gained the soubriquet of the "Flapjack King." His approaching trip to Europe is in the nature of a good-will tour, and is being financed by Wild West Post No. 91 of the American Legion in Tacoma. He will revisit the trenches in France.

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Things Present

The coronation of Henry Pu Yi as Emperor Kang Teh raises the question of what to do about Manchoukuo. The first editorial presents the facts.

Is everybody set for a symphony with the kitchen orchestra? Full directions on the Children's page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adorns the inside back page.

Your Dutch friend who is studying English will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, the Home Building and Gardening page, and more Facts About the Bible.

She Will Race Windjammers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Belgian Bark L'Avenir

She Is One of a Fleet of a Score of Ships Taking Part in the Race With Grain From Australia to Europe.

Old Ships Ready To Breast Waves Around the Horn

Largest Fleet for Years to Carry Grain From Australia to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT VICTORIA, S. Aust.—The largest fleet of square-rigged sailing ships seen in South Australia in many years is loading grain here for England and the Continent. Soon, these deep-laden windjammers will weigh anchor and set sail with approaching winter for a stormy rounding of Cape Horn.

The presence of Mr. Percy Grainger, noted Australian pianist and composer, and Mrs. Grainger aboard one of the sailing ships which came here to load lent excitement to the arrival of the fleet. The Graingers were passengers aboard the big four-masted bark L'Avenir, Belgian training ship.

Other passengers in L'Avenir were Miss Barbara Strachey, Oxford graduate, and niece of Lytton Strachey the famous biographer; Prof. Olaf Hultinson of Helsingfors University; a retired commander in the British Navy, and a retired banker. The ship carried a German baron who shipped before the mast as an able seaman, and a girl apprentice amidship.

Begins His Memoirs

During the voyage Mr. Grainger began to write the memoirs of his mother, his wife and himself, and although he wrote 45,000 words during the 98 days of the voyage of the L'Avenir, he had covered a period of only 10 years. Mrs. Grainger painted a number of seascapes and eight or nine portraits in oils. In addition she decorated one of the rooms of the ship and painted two pictures for it.

So fascinated is Mrs. Grainger, with her first trip in a sailing vessel, that she has expressed the opinion that the windjammer of the future will have as many girls as boys for apprentices. Mr. Grainger shares her view.

On the ship also was Miss Annette Brock who had signed on as an apprentice, facing courageously all the vicissitudes inspired by the ambition to become master of a sailing vessel herself. Miss Brock, a pretty Canadian girl, full of the love of adventure, did all the work expected of an apprentice. Although a little nervous at first when climbing the tall rigging, particularly when L'Avenir was rolling to a heavy swell, she has no fears now.

Harbor Full of Ships

Port Victoria's people are enjoying the picture presented by this transient forest of lofty masts and spars as the famous old sailing ships take cargoes day by day. The arrival of the fleet was likewise a thrilling sight. They began to arrive early in January. For a week or more light airs prevailed, then Port Victoria awoke one morning to find 10 windjammers riding in the roadstead.

It is expected that the wheat fleet from South Australia during the present season will total 22, which will be the largest for many years. The quantity of grain that will be lifted will be approximately 90,000 tons. Most of the wheat will be discharged in Great Britain but some will go to the Continent. In 1927 three ships had to make the voyage back from Australia without cargoes and previous to that year it had not been an unusual occurrence.

During the past two or three years cargoes have been plentiful. Last year, and the year before, 20 sailers shipped grain but for several seasons prior to that fewer than 15 obtained charters and in one year only seven loaded.

Boston Campaign Stunts Inaugurate 'Round-Up Week'

Relief Forces Mobilize in Final Drive for Goal of $4,500,000

A tiny red airplane swooped down on the Esplanade beside the Charles River Basin this morning, despite predictions that thawing ice would prevent it. Changing its skis for a set of wheels, the sputtering, three-cylindered vehicle, piloted by Mr. Crocker Snow, then joggled and skidded its way down the Embankment Road to the Boston Garden.

But why would an airplane want to land on the Esplanade and risk innumerable obstacles by rolling down Embankment Road to the Boston Garden? It was merely part of the stunt program to celebrate the beginning of "round-up week," the last five days of Boston's Emergency Campaign.

The plane landing was kept a secret until shortly before it occurred this morning.

Other stunts scheduled to take place on the Common at noon, including the dropping of flowers and tickets for the Campaign Carnival from an airplane and the firing of a 21-gun salute by a national guard battery, took place as planned.

Factory and steamboat whistles screamed an official opening of the program at 12 o'clock, while curious throngs viewed the earthbound airplane at the Garden or watched the commotion on the Common.

The campaign, which set out to collect $4,500,000 for several hundred Boston charities, to date has only about $2,583,000. It is expected that the next few days' activities, especially a carnival at the Garden Wednesday night, will bring in enough to send the total well past $3,000,000.

The motto "Be Glad You Can Give," still applies, according to Mr. J. W. Farley, general chairman.

Private Utility Boosts Profits By Cut In Rate

Hartford Plant Cited as Example of Efficiency and Public Spirit

All-Electric Goal Set

Nation's Capital Also Affords Proof That Increased Use Follows Cheaper Power

Utilities under private management are accepting the challenge of public ownership in many communities. How they are doing this is set forth in this, the seventh of a series of articles.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Beneath the smoking chimneys of this city's privately-run electric plant sits a man who welcomes the chance to "match Yankee dollars and Yankee ingenuity against taxpayers' dollars and municipal ownership."

His weapon is a theory—that low rates will reduce operating costs, increase consumption, reap huge revenues beyond a set volume of sales and ultimately attain the proper balance between dividends to stockholders and bills to consumers.

The man is Mr. Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, a utility executive who kept his feet on the ground when others were being swept away by the rush of holding companies to absorb the industry.

Challenging the best in municipal ownership, his plan is propelled by the power of sincerity and honesty. There seems to be no controlling place in his scheme of things for the profit motive.

Complete Electrification

Before him . . . the goal of complete electrification of all homes, cooking, refrigeration, radios, heating and what not, at a cost sliding under 2 cents a kilowatt hour; aspirations that equal those of the Tennessee Valley Authority backed by the resources of the Federal Government.

In essence, the Hartford experiment accepts the challenge of Federal Power Commission that "private enterprise, with all the resources at its command, can meet the competition of public ownership if it wants to."

But Mr. Ferguson goes them "one better." He looks ahead. And from

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

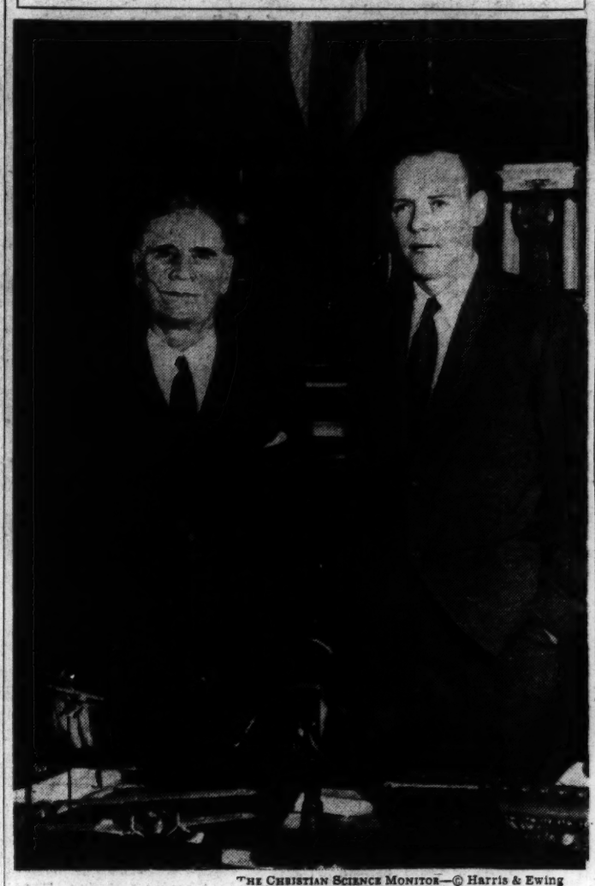
Brazil Buys Planes For Army Air Mail Operating Since 1931

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Brazil, which has used army aviators to fly air mail on interior lines since 1931, has purchased 25 new airplanes in the United States to expand the five army air-mail lines now in existence.

The lines serve regions which hitherto had relatively slow mail service; such remote states as Matto Grosso, Brazil's wild west, and the interior of Piauhy, another great cattle country, are getting mail from Rio in two days. Inasmuch as the coast cities are well served by American, French and German companies, the army has concentrated on the interior.

The first line, established in 1931, ran only between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, but shortly thereafter was extended to Goyaz, large hinterland plateau state which has only a short railway line. Other lines were established in quick succession, despite a setback occasioned by the 1932 Sao Paulo rebellion.

Lindbergh Gives Dern Data



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War Secretary and 'Lone Eagle' Discuss Air Mails

Air-Mail Service Opens New Phase Of Development

Hearings Start on Return of Contracts to Private Carriers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—The second phase of air-mail development in the United States, opened today with the start of hearings before the Senate and House Committees on Post Offices on the Administration bill to return air-mail contracts to private operators under drastic restrictions.

Out of these hearings and the forthcoming legislation the Administration expects that a new and improved air-mail service will emerge under closer federal supervision, and with alleged abuses arising in the hectic formative days of the infant industry corrected.

The Senate committee heard Mr. William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster-General, speak in favor of the measure, which he said would establish a "sound, stable and permanent air-mail policy."

The proposed new law, setting a three-year limit on all air-mail contracts, Mr. Howes said was drawn up at the request of President Roosevelt on a basis of "honest payment for honest service." The provisions for full, open competitive bidding, he said, would end "monopolistic control of the air lines and make it possible to avoid the evils of the past."

No Subsidy Wanted

The House Committee meanwhile discussed with Mr. Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of air mail, the provisions in the bill interpreted as subsidies.

It was revealed that neither the Post Office Department nor Congress is really in favor of a subsidy for air mail. Mr. Branch de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Capital and Labor At Critical Stage In Spanish Strike

Roman Catholic Paper Warned by Minister of the Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, March 12—The tussle between Labor and Capital in this state has reached a critical stage with the extension of strikes, which now comprise the whole of builders, metallurgical and newspaper trades except the chief Roman Catholic paper, El Debate, which is working with nonunion men.

At the moment, however, both sides are engaged in skirmishing for position.

Le Nacion, the Fascists' evening paper, intended to join issue with the Socialists by coming out tonight, but the Minister of the Interior, Señor Rafael Salazar Alonso, has forbidden the sale of any papers today. He warns El Debate that at the first sign of disturbance he will be obliged to deal with it in similar fashion tomorrow.

This is a courageous act, since the Roman Catholics can outvote the Government in the Cortes. On the other hand, many doubt whether Roman Catholics propose to assume power at this difficult moment.

Life of the capital proceeds normally today apart from minor incidents, except there is an unusual display of police force.

It is understood that a decree proclaiming martial law is in the minister's desk ready for use.

The Minister of Labor, Señor José Estapella, has done his utmost to conciliate the contending parties, but has had to abandon his efforts not only on account of the attitude of Labor but mainly because employers express determination not to give way an inch. Socialists are out for victory by peaceful means.

The Government has arranged for sale of the semi-official paper Hoja—the only paper appearing Monday morning—at official and corporation buildings in every city. Authorities state their determination to keep the country informed of the facts.

The Home Secretary in a broadcast to the country praised "the magnificent spirit of citizenship" shown at Madrid this morning. He emphasized there is no need for alarm, the Government having the situation well in hand.

Observers consider the danger of Socialist trouble is becoming more remote since Labor, with the memory of Austrian troubles still fresh, is unwilling and probably unprepared to stage a civil war.

Guards Increased; Radicals Arrested

MADRID, March 12 (AP)—Police dispersed groups of radicals in a hand-to-hand battle today when the extremists attempted to overturn street cars in two districts of the capital. Several were arrested.

Guards were increased in the Labor districts—especially at the traditional trouble center of Quatro Caminos—as crowds of strikers milled about. Special patrols were assigned to the markets and to food stores.

Business in the city appeared normal, but truckloads of the famous assault guards were patrolling the streets and other detachments of the guards were increased at public buildings.

Radical laborers set fire to a Roman Catholic kindergarten full of children today but civil guards arrived in time to stop the attack, save the children, and arrest two of the mob members.

Veterans' Bloc Defies Threat Of Bonus Veto

Roosevelt Loses Control of House Democrats Second Time on This Issue

Party Lines Broken

Measure Taken Out of Committee by Surprise Vote of 313 to 104

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Franklin D. Roosevelt was today the third successive President to lose control over the lower Chamber of Congress on the perennial question of immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. Passage of the $2,200,000,000 bonus bill by the House became a certainty as the veterans' bloc rolled up an overwhelming majority of 313 to 104 in favor of taking the measure out of committee for immediate consideration.

The Administration defeat was plainly at the hands of the Democrats. Of the 313 negative votes, 246 were cast by members of the President's own party, while only 55 remained loyal to their chief. On the Republican side of the aisle 62 voted for the bill while 49 stood with the President. The remaining five negative votes were cast by Farmer-Labor members.

The extent of the defeat was unexpected. The vote would indicate far more than enough support to override a veto which will come if the Senate passes the measure. Its passage was expected but not by more than two-thirds majority which is required to override a veto.

Can Command Majority

Although Administration control over its big majority in the House on normal matters was not materially affected by today's developments, they demonstrated once again that a veterans' issue is more powerful than any Administration and that the veterans can always command a majority of the House on the question of bonus payment.

By tomorrow it will probably be up to the Senate whether the measure shall go to the White House for veto or dies in the upper chamber as far as the present session of Congress is concerned. The President has already publicly announced that he will veto the bill if it reaches his desk.

Today's action in the House started off a week during which various forms of veterans' benefits will be the predominant issue. As soon as the House has disposed of the bonus it will take up the question of concurring with the Senate on Amendments to the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, which will wipe out approximately $115,000,000 of the economies on which the Administration has based its balanced regular budget. All the amendments restore veterans' benefits of various forms.

Party Cancus Arranged

Administration House leaders hope to bind the majority at a caucus tonight to vote for dispatch of the supply bill to conference without instructions. If they succeed they will be in a position to bargain with Senate conferees for elimination of some of the amendments which would undoubtedly be approved if they ever reach the floor of the House.

Only 20 minutes of debate preceded the House vote on the discharge motion which brought the Patman bonus bill up for certain passage. Defense of the Administration position on the bill devolved on one of the stanchest Republicans in the House, Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Democratic chairman, Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, deserted the President on this issue and announced before the vote was taken that he had no objection to seeing his committee discharged from consideration of the bill.

Mr. Treadway took the position that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which is its committee on all financial matters, should at least have an opportunity to consider the legislation.

Depends on Senate Vote

Whether the Senate will be as overwhelmingly for the measure as the House is uncertain. It is considered likely the upper chamber will pass the bill, but not by a majority sufficient to override a veto. However, its ultimate fate, and with it that of the Administration's financial program, depends on the Senate vote. The House apparently is in a mood even to override a veto leaving the Senate as the Administration's last potential stand against the bill.

President Roosevelt becomes by today's action the third successive president to face a House revolt on the bonus. Both Presidents Coolidge and Hoover were forced to exercise their veto powers to prevent passage of similar measures during their administrations. The Administration defeat in this instance is even more glaring than it was in the previous instances, however, due to the unprecedented Democratic majority.

Credit or blame for today bonus victory goes largely to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organization which has conducted an intensive lobbying campaign for the measure throughout the session. The American Legion, on the other hand, has refrained from agitating for the bonus, limiting its activities to a campaign for elimination of alleged injustices to disabled veterans, widows and orphans, resulting from the economy cuts.

Plane Taxies on Boston Street After Happy Landing

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pilot Snow Swoops Down on Esplanade in Relief Fund Campaign

Bonus and Income Returns Divide Washington's Interest In Day of Contradictions

Tariff Plan Pushed and Conservative Decision by Supreme Court Balance Recent Liberalism —Silver and Copper Mingled

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—In a day as typical of the New Deal's contradictions as of its steady progress toward an objective, widely divergent events came together on the national stage. While the House was voting the bonus, "as it always does," in Speaker Rainey's phrase today, legal action was being prepared against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Mayor James J. Walker, and some 30 other notables charged with evading income tax payments.

The new tariff plan was being pushed; the Supreme Court balanced its liberal attitude of a week ago with a conservative decision today; a plan for straight subsidy for shipping instead of a roundabout mail payment was proposed; silver and copper mingled in a metallic contradiction; and concrete plans to relax the drastic Fletcher-Rayburn bill paralleled further excavation of air stock dealings by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Altogether the day revealed fresh ambitions and old ambitions turned into compromises.

* * *

Supreme Court: By the neat shift of one vote, the highest tribunal came down on the cautious side of a fence this Monday, having tried its luck on the opposite side last week. Justice Owen J. Roberts, who a week ago wrote a decision upon local NRA price fixing in New York, today indicted another oponion in which his four supporters were the four conservative judges. His decision set aside Federal Trade Commission orders which held the combination of two Hartford, Conn., electrical manufacturing plants to be in violation of the Clayton anti-trust Act.

Justice Harlan F. Stone, leader of the Liberal bloc, wrote a dissent in which Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Justices Louis D. Brandeis and Benjamin N. Cardozo concurred. The majority held that the commission transgressed its powers when it directed a holding company to divest itself of the assets of the two electric companies. Mr. Justice Stone said the case was one of "adroit manipulation" to escape the commission, and declared they should have been upheld.

Thus again it is revealed by what a hair's breadth the Supreme Court stands balanced. Today's decision, by its warning, is perhaps even more important than the milk case last week. For when the real test case for the New Deal comes along, the hair may swing toward the conservative side as it did today. The situation is incalculable and impossible to forecast. But the New Dealers know and are waiting with baited breath for the testing time to come.

* * *

Income Tax: "Politics of the crudest sort," was Andrew W. Mellon's reply to the threat of prosecution as an income tax evader made over the week-end by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney-General. Pausing momentarily at his Washington apartment en route to the South, the former Secretary of the Treasury took a fling at his critics and expressed gratification that the issue might find it way into the courts, where he anticipated vindication.

Meanwhile the Department of Justice did not elaborate on Mr. Cummings's terse threat of criminal proceedings. Federal attorneys in Pittsburgh, New York and Cleveland are now working on Mr. Mellon's case, on that of former Mayor Walker and Mr. Thomas S. Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and on that of Mr. Newton D. Baker'sc law partner, Mr. Thomas L. Sido. Charges against a score of others are soon to be pressed, it is understood.

An army of 50 lawyers is working on the cases in the Department of Justice and investigators have been in the field for months. No evidence has been made public, however. But the big stick of prosecution has already been apparent and seemingly obeyed, in the case of at least one prominent and heavily publicized Gulf State politician.

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Two Earth Shocks Rock Rocky Mountain States

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah., March 12 (AP)—Another sharp earthquake shook this city at about 11:19 a. m. today. The first was at 8 a. m. Tall buildings in the city swayed distinctly and clocks stopped in numerous places. After the second shock, schools in this city were ordered closed as a precautionary measure. The shock was felt in Ogden, Utah, 40 miles north of here, and in Midvale and Sandy, to the south.

More Synthetic 'Gas'

The German dye trust is planning substantially to increase its production of synthetic gasoline.

The Professional Ventriloquist

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Theaters

Jeritza in "Annina"

Shubert Theater, Boston—The Messrs. Shubert present Mme. Maria Jeritza in Rudolf Friml's new operetta, "Annina," book by Rowland Leigh, William Thiele and John Shubert, lyrics by Mr. Leigh. Beginning March 10, 1934.

Mme. Jeritza and Mr. Paul Haakon provided the thrills for the first-night audience and confirmed the success of the new Friml opus. The opportunity of seeing and hearing the legendary prima donna in operetta for the first time in America was embraced with enthusiasm by a large assembly of the curious. The star was of course warmly greeted, and was the object of prolonged plaudits at every step in her lyric progress. Mr. Friml's score posed no problems to a diva of her experience. She sang with restraint, and refrained even from dislodging the rafters with her high notes. Her acting in emotional moments was better suited to "grand" opera than to romantic musical comedy. She brought to the lighter moments a pleasing Viennese comedic sense. There was no opportunity for display of her acrobatic accomplishments.

There were no surprises in the performance of the former star of the Metropolitan. These were provided by Mr. Haakon, whose dancing stopped the performance twice in the first act. Unknown to fame until now, he came close to stealing the show. For he is an artist of exceptional talents, possessed of an extraordinary technique and a superb vitality. Trained in the tradition of the old Russian ballet, he endows his work with strong individuality. He executes the most difficult feats with ease and finish.

The plot? The Cinderella story in "Bitter Sweet" form. The Marchesa Annina of 1934 emulates her ancestress of 1770, a fish girl who became a duchess, by marrying the man of her choice, heir to a modern American dukedom of shredded fish. The young hero is played by Mr. Allan Jones, who paired the prima donna with surprising efficiency and self-possession. This tale provides ample occasion for pageantry, of which the producers have taken lavish advantage. The music hardly does credit to the composer of "Rose Marie." In the first act there is a neat bit in the Viennese manner having to do with "It's Three O'Clock," and in the second occurs a Gilbert-and-Sullivanish "Scandal Song"; but the rest is commonplace. The comedy is extremely low, in both the technical and the colloquial sense, and there is a good deal of superfluous material. With this eliminated and the production smoothed out, the piece will provide a pleasant entertainment.

L. A. S.

Newspapers Under Code And Code Authority Ready

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The Code Authority of the daily newspaper publishing business, which has been in session for three days at the offices of the American Newspaper Publishers Association here, announced it had completed organization and was ready to function today as the daily newspaper code goes into effect.

Mr. Samuel M. Williams, of the Ridder newspaper interests, has been appointed manager of the Code Authority and Mr. Charles R. Butler, former president of the Inland Daily Press Association, has been selected field representative.

St. Louis Papers Cut Hours

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12 (AP)—The St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association announced today that the three daily papers here had accepted the newspaper publishers' code and, effective immediately, would place reporters and writers on a five-day, 40-hour week.

Papers concerned are the Post-Dispatch, Globe-Democrat, and Star-Times.

Jewish Lodge Official Held

BERLIN, March 12 (AP) — The arrest of Dr. Benno Walter, vice-president of the Jewish Grand Lodge B'Nai Brith, brought apprehension yesterday in Jewish circles that the Government may dissolve all Jewish lodges in Germany, as it did the Freemasons. Dr. Walter was arrested Feb. 28. He has not been permitted to communicate with his friends.

Boston Art Notes

Dorsey Potter Tyson

The display of the colored etchings made by Mr. Dorsey Potter Tyson has come to be an event in Boston. Those who have a particular taste for the Oriental find Mr. Tyson entertaining in subject, rich in device and exotic in rendering. He turns to the Far East for all his subjects; the remoteness in space warrants the fantastic turn.

At Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square, there are on view both old and new plates. Some are portraits of Chinese wearing graceful kimonos, dancing, sitting, drifting along in dream-like manner. Mr. Tyson gives the figures no weight or bulk; they are flat, lineal, ethereal. The etchings are printed in the sepia and from the brown shade of ink other colors emerge—mahogany, cinnabar, sage. Generally they are peculiarly fitted to the medium of aquaforte. For each print the plate is colored separately by the hand of the artist.

Drums and string instruments, flowers, banners, elegant costumes, jewels, veils are to be listed among the many details. Mr. Tyson attaches the design somehow to these small properties; their delicacy and engaging characteristics increase the charm of the prints.

It is a question whether the approach and mode would appeal to the taste of Easterners. Certainly Mr. Tyson has refrained from appropriating a definite Oriental style. Probably he has selected the subject because frankly he wishes to be fantastic. Should he select subjects closer home he would invite comparisons with the naturalistic counterpart. It is doubtful, if a Japanese or Chinese artist were to draw the same subject, whether he would be so fussy about details, whether his lines would be as melting in character and his colors so precisely modulated.

D. A.

France Votes Millions For Gas Masks for Army

PARIS, March 10 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today voted an appropriation of 75,000,000 francs—$4,855,000—for new gas masks for the French Army.

New Family Life Better Than Old, Authorities Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—A better and more enduring family life, with a fuller measure of opportunity for persons past middle age, were social trends viewed on the horizon of changing times by a leading economist and sociologist who addressed the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education here on Saturday.

Challenging critics who view the family as a failing institution, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago economist, and Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania sociologist, agreed that they saw nothing which threatens the permanency of the family, but much that favored its increasing usefulness as a character-building agency.

Professor Douglas, discussing the trend toward a stabilized population as a result of a declining birth rate, argued that this augured well for persons of advancing age, declaring that life need not begin only at 40, but at 50, 60 and more.

There are many changes going on in the family, the speakers agreed, but these should not be resisted but welcomed, because they mean that the real function of the family, based on comradeship and exchange of affection, will have more play.

Members of the family are becoming more economically independent, industry and education are centered less and less in the home, and many activities once built around the home have been transferred outside, it was admitted, but this, said Professor Douglas, only means that the real function of the family will become more dominant. "As a result the need for the family as an affectional group, as a place where human personality is thought worth while, becomes greater," he said.

Opportunity Knocks, Faber Advises Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Mr. Eberhard Faber of lead pencil fame is confident the economic depression in the United States is over and the chief task now before industry is to administer the National Recovery Act properly so as to "get the best out of it."

In a statement before he left for his winter home at Pinehurst, N. C., Mr. Faber declared he had seen depressions come and go and knows their earmarks. Incidentally, he advised young men that there are just as splendid opportunities in the United States today as ever.

"My advice to young men is 'get out of college early and get into business as soon as you can,'" he said. "Then apply yourself. 'Don't hurry and don't worry' has always been my motto, and I recommend it to everyone."

Air-Mail Service Opens New Phase of Development

(Continued from Page 1)

clared this feature was only put in the bill because it appeared to be the desire of Congress, whereupon Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, leading Republican opposition ist in the House and defender of the committee bill, asserted that Congress "doesn't want a subsidy for air mail, either."

This, however, was almost the only point of agreement between those who favor the Administration bill providing for future letting of contracts on a space basis and opposition ists who prefer putting the air mails on a "pay as you go" system. Representative Kelly objected that the bill would provide for competitive bidding only in the first instance and that the original bidders would in effect obtain perpetual rights to the routes they get in the first instance.

He referred to the provision which after the first three-year period, would place determination of rates in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Branch held to the opinion, however, that it was highly desirable to get the rate-fixing process out of the hands of the department at the earliest possible moment and into the hands of a quasi judicial body such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mail Planes Grounded

In the meantime army air-mail service was completely suspended as the result of an order by Maj.-Gen. Ben B. Foulois yesterday, which in turn followed President Roosevelt's order of Saturday to curtail the army air-mail force The grounding of all planes is to work out new schedules and is expected to last three days.

The last month has taught the Roosevelt Administration, and the nation at large, a number of expected lessons. From these, in the long run, a great deal of permanent benefit will be derived. For one thing, the army air service seems to be in for a complete overhauling, and the methods of training, length of service and equipment of air corps pilots are all in for a close scrutiny and possible recasting.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his letter to Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, last week, virtually placed responsibility for turning the private air-mail service over to the War Department, on his military advisers, Maj.-Gen. Ben. B. Foulois and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff.

The events have proved that the action was a mistake, whoever was responsible for taking it, and there is a universal feeling here that Mr. Roosevelt did the very best thing under the circumstances in quickly liquidating the whole affair.

May Be Warning

It is felt also that another benefit that may derive from the air-mail situation is a warning to the Administration to exercise a greater degree of foresight and precaution before plunging into further novel experi- year in office in which the President has been put in an uncomfortable position.

For the first time in 16 years no single air-mail plane took the air today, as the army hastily worked out schedules for the curtailed service. These, it was understood, will provide air-mail service only on the big trunk lines. Meanwhile, Mr. Hiram Bingham, president of the National Aeronautic Association and former Republican Senator from Connecticut, charged that Mr. Roosevelt had not consulted either General Foulois or General MacArthur to learn if the army air corps could fly the mails. In his letter to Mr. Dern the President declared the action was taken "on the definite assurance given me that the army air corps could carry the mail."

Mr. Bingham requested that the President reveal "who gave him that erroneous 'definite assurance' that the army could carry the mail."

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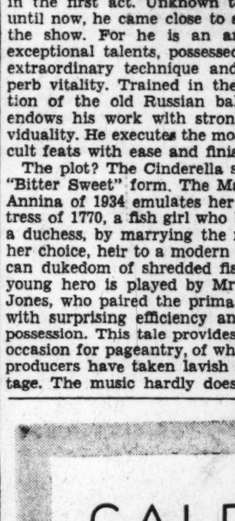

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Political Nickel-Plating Covers Nation's Legislative Machine In Efforts to Hold Control

Proper Mixture of Economy and Regard for Elections, Tariff Powers and Market Control Are Some of Problems Confronting Party Leaders

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—The composite legislative situation in the capital is receiving a heavy nickel-plated layer of politics these days. For the first time the restive lawmakers are feeling their oats and there is a revolt over economy; a possible failure of the Administration's St. Lawrence waterway bill, up for vote this week; an internal Administration struggle between the "brain trust" group and Democratic Senators over the market control bill; a bitter partisan row over the air mail situation; another old-fashioned fight over the tariff bill, and on top of all this the possibility that both Democratic and Republican Parties will replace the respective chairmen of their national committees.

All these different developments fit into the general hectic picture of the capital's normal high pressure, from which the hand of politics is never very far removed.

In the first place, on economy the Administration faces the hardest fight of its political career. The fight goes to the very heart of the New Deal, for Mr. Roosevelt must show that he can keep control of the purse strings in his first attempt at economy, if he is to hold the immense degree of popularity and public confidence which he now possesses.

Veterans in Strong Position

But here Mr. Roosevelt is up against hard political realities. The veterans are the biggest lobby in the capital; they are the strongest organized force in the nation. Congress is up for a national election next fall. Every representative must face his electorate.

That is not a situation tending to make the average Congressman economy minded. Furthermore, the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt will probably veto the big new expenditures if passed only enhances the prospect of their passage. The Congressman says, "If Mr. Roosevelt guarantees the nation against the harmful effects of my action, then I can take the action."

In the first House caucus on the economy measure the Administration had its worst defeat. It failed to accomplish what it set out to do—to apply a rigid party rule which would have kept the bolters in line. Now the leaders have sent out notices for another caucus next Monday at which a round-up of absentees is hoped for that will give the Administration its required control. A two-thirds vote in the caucus is required to bind the House to a specific policy.

Two Types of Issues

The tariff issue and the air-mail issue differ from the economy battle in that they are partisan struggles, while the economy controversy is chief within the Democratic ranks themselves. Republicans are fighting the new tariff powers proposed for the President, and they are taunting the White House with the disasters attending the Army Air Corps over the air mail.

In one other field there is a rift within the Democratic ranks. This relates to the stock market control bill. A group of Democratic brain trustees, who wrote the original Fletcher-Rayburn bill, are opposed to the modifications that are now being written into it. They are making a vigorous under-cover fight against change. They would prefer to have no control bill at all, rather than to have the emasculated bill which seems probable. Against their position is Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and Mr. Ferdinand Pecora himself. The prospect is that the modified bill will go through.

Changes in Party Chairmanship

As to changes in the national committee chairmanships, it has been obvious for some time that Mr. James A. Farley's dual rôle as head of the Democratic political machinery, and chief of the great post office job-dispensing agency was incompatible and impossible. With each new "lawyer-lobbyist" that Mr. Roosevelt is driving from the party ranks, Mr. Farley's own position becomes more difficult. Friends think he will quit one or the other post very soon—probably that in the Post Office Department.

The rumored Republican switch, Mr. Everett Sanders to ex-Senator James E. Watson, seems unlikely to insiders. That a big element in the party wants a change there is no doubt. But the cry is for a more progressive leader and a rejuvenated and liberalized party.

Senator Watson is the very embodiment of the old guard. He has a jovial, winning manner that gives him popularity, but his economic views are those of the McKinley era. When the change from Mr. Sanders comes it will not be Senator Watson according to most Republican members, unless the party wants to stay out of power for an extra decade or two.

Germany Watching Parley at Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

tle in central Europe on the Little Entente. It is felt here that the issue of German or Italian control of the Danube basin may be a severe test for the existence of the Little Entente as a political unit. Czechoslovakia considers an Austro-German union as essentially dangerous to its existence, while Yugoslavia and Roumania fear German preponderance in the Danube far less than increased Italian activity.

Restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria or Hungary, which is the rallying point for these three states, appears momentarily in the background, lest it should lead to a close understanding between the Little Entente and Germany, which both France and Italy naturally do not want.

It is understood here in this connection that Italy recently has been making overtures to Czechoslovakia which, it is thought, may result in a visit of Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister, to Rome shortly.

On the other hand prospects of Czechoslovakia signing a non-aggression pact with Germany have definitely improved. Moreover a trade treaty between Germany and Yugoslavia is being considered.

Furthermore, King Boris of Bulgaria's recent official Berlin visit is also significantly noted here as indicating that Bulgaria still regards Germany as a factor in Danubian politics which cannot be ignored.

Teachers of English Emphasize Interest

Dr. Orren H. Smith, president of the New England Association of Teachers of English, in an address before the thirty-fourth annual meeting today, emphasized the importance of making school and college work in reading and literature more stimulating in order that good reading habits may be formed for later life. Prof. Hewette E. Joyce of Dartmouth College and Miss Marion C. Sheridan, New Haven High School, reviewed the changes in method and content in the teaching of literature during the last 50 years. Both noted encouraging trends toward better reading.

At the association dinner last evening Dr. Laurence Binyon, of the British Museum, London, visiting Charles Norton, Professor of Poetry at Harvard University, suggested the foundation of a society in America similar to the one in England to encourage choric or choral speaking and to hold annual competition between groups for encouraging appreciation of this new form of study.

The other two speakers, Mr. David T. W. McCord, poet, essayist and critic, and Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College, both illustrated talks on the essay by reading selections from several writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth century as well as from contemporary essayists.

China Shedding Cloak Of Medieval Practices

CANTON, China, March 12 (AP)—In its race for modernization, China has shed another institution whose origins extend into long-forgotten centuries.

Trial by torture will exist no more in Kwantung Province. In a decree abolishing this medieval code whereby confessions were wrung from accused persons, the Kwantung Government said "these inhuman practices, of which the Chinese are complete masters, are forbidden."

Miss Ruth Morgan

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Miss Ruth Morgan, who passed on yesterday, was a worker for international peace for two decades and one of the five high commissioners of the American Red Cross in Paris during the World War. Miss Morgan, a descendant of one of the oldest families in New York State, had been third vice-president of the National League of Women Voters since 1923. She was in charge of the department of international coöperation to prevent war. In 1926 she became chairman of the peace committee of the international alliance of women for suffrage and equal citizenship. On her maternal side Miss Morgan was descended from two signers of the Declaration of Independence for New York State. They were Philip Livingston and Francis Lewis.

Art Turns Back the Clock About 100 Years

Both Photos Courtesy of National Gallery of Canada to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Jean-Baptiste Canadien" and His Friends

Upper Picture—Playtime in a Village School, About 1856, From Painting by C. Krieghoff, Property of Ward C. Pitfield, Montreal. Lower—Log House on the St. Maurice (1859), Another Krieghoff Painting, Owned by Hon. Lorne C. Webster, Montreal.

Living Again With Pioneers In Backwoods of Old Quebec

Paintings of an Itinerant Artist From Amsterdam Bring Back the Work and Fun and Struggles of That Likable 'Jean-Baptiste Canadien'

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—I entered the National Gallery of Canada—and stepped back into another life, another atmosphere, one more distinctively Canadian perhaps than any I had previously known.

I was in the middle of the nineteenth century, in the backwoods settlements of Old Quebec—it farms and villages, its forests and rivers—working and frolicking, hunting and idling with that honest lovable fellow, "Jean-Baptiste Canadien." I had heard much of this Jean in story and ballad, but now I saw him, his wife and his children, just as he dressed and acted in those primitive days.

Strange that the friend who carried me back was not even a Canadian, but an artist of Amsterdam, whose vagabonding heart had found its highest expression in the manners and moods of a foreign race. Cornelius Krieghoff, after knocking about Europe as an itinerant musician and painter, landing in New York at the age of 22, enlisting as an American soldier in the Seminole rebellion, deserting from the army, finally strayed north into the habitant country, settled down and married a French Canadian. Loving his adopted people, he was naturally inspired to portray them—probably as much to their pleasure as his own—and in doing it incidentally placed himself in the front rank of the pioneers of modern art on this continent.

Winter—1860

I paused to gaze upon a settler's home. It is winter, as in so many other scenes. The father, dressed in his blanket coat and red sash, has leaped from his box sled to toss his baby on high, while his shawled wife and black dog looked on expectantly. Fuel is piled against the log cabin, wood smoke wreaths from the stovepipe, in the background the snowy clearing bristles with stumps. In the foreground a woman dips her water pail in the ice-edged river. It is more than an impression—leaving much to the imaginatoin—but the life in various detail—as it was that w.nter of 1860.

I paused again before a steep-roofed stone house. It is the morning after a night of merrymaking. The snow lies deep on roof and road. The full length upper veranda and long stairs descending from it are crowded with families preparing for departure. Some sleighs are already jingling away, and one has overturned, spilling its occupants, to the amusement of the smaller fry. A red sun is rising in the east touching tc beauty the stark landscape that will presently absorb these simple revelers. In the meantime life is crowded with friendly folk and happiness.

Simple, Lovable Folks

Other scenes slide before my eyes: three roystering farmers standing on their one-horse sled and running the toll-gate to the consternation of the keeper; woodmen returning in a crimson sunset; a soldier flirting behind the door with a habitant girl; a jolly game of cards; habitants crossing a bridge; the milkman at Longueil. Grave or gay (and gayety predominates) I am seeing always habitant Quebec as it was then, with its bright woolen costumes, its rustic furniture and sleighs, its homely interiors and rugged exteriors and, more important still, with its rough camaraderie and sly humor, its sure hospitality, its patient striving with nature's forces for humble returns, all its great inconsequential incidents of daily life that went to make up this kindly simple race.

Some artists will endure for their technique, others for their historic records. Krieghoff, 64 years after he has dropped his brushes, continues to live in the affection of Canadians for both reasons—a kind of patron-saint of the habitant and of all those who would return, as I did, to the country folk of Old Quebec.

Church Reinstates Bishop Who Decried War as Unchristian

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, March 10 (AP)—An adventurous churchman who resigned 16 years ago as Episcopal bishop of Utah when his pronouncement that war is "an un-Christian business" stirred a post-war controversy, is taking with equanimity the recent ruling that he still may sit in his church's highest council.

The Rt. Rev. Paul Jones, principal figure in that controversy, now pastor of Antioch College here, lives quietly with his wife and two children, and discusses the many exciting events of his life with an attitude of calm and slight amusement.

The resignation of Bishop Jones from the House of Bishops actually was requested but no charges against him are on the church books. When a committee report demanded his resignation, he tendered it promptly, but the House of Bishops refused the report and the resignation also.

Bishop Jones then created something of a stir by saying simply, "I resign."

Later, for two years, he served as missionary at Brownsville Junction, Maine. Then he succeeded Mr. Norman Thomas as secretary to the Fellowship for Reconciliation, in New York. Finally Bishop Jones was arrested at Newark for speaking on the street without a permit.

Bishop Jones accepted the post of Acting Bishop of Southern Ohio. Now he conducts services at Antioch College. He is a member of the Student-Faculty committee and serves on a number of administrative committees.

Mickey, Minnie and Those Pigs Aren't High-Paid Movie Stars

Walt Disney Denies That His Beloved Animated Beasts Are Making Millions as Such—but Their Side Lines Are Proving Profitable

HOLLYWOOD, March 12 (AP)—Mickey Mouse, in so far as his money-making ability as an actor is concerned, is a "dud." So, too, are the Three Little Pigs, the Big Bad Wolf, Horace Horsecollar, Minnie Mouse and the rest of them. They're worth a hundred times more off the screen than on.

That from no less an authority than the 32-year old creator of the animated cartoon characters—Mr. Walt Disney.

"I've heard estimates," says Mr. Disney in his quiet manner, "from outsiders, of course, placing the gross from the Three Little Pigs as high as $3,000,000 to date. Every time I produce another Mickey Mouse or Silly Symphony, I'm accused of making another million dollars. I only wish it were true."

Here are the actual figures, quoted from the records of Disney's studio.

"Three Little Pigs," probably the most successful short subject ever produced by any studio, from the standpoint of number of theaters booking it, cost Mr. Disney $60,000 to make. To date it has grossed about $64,000—a net profit to Mr. Disney of $4000.

One of the original "Mickey Mouse" shorts—and the famous animated character is now nearing his sixth birthday—only recently began to transform its financial record from red to black ink.

Mr. Disney said theaters pay a nominal rental of only slightly more than $6 per booking for a "Mickey Mouse" or "Silly Symphony."

The creator of these pen-and-ink characters admitted he could easily trim his overhead considerably. But that isn't his idea of the way to make a better picture next time.

Mr. Disney, for instance, maintains a school for animators. He is constantly on the lookout for artists. When he finds one with promise, he hires him, puts him in the school to learn to draw Mickey, Minnie and the rest as Mr. Disney thinks they should be drawn, meanwhile paying him a salary.

Studio officials assert it costs Mr. Disney $2000 to train an animator before the artist ever draws a line on an actual production.

Mr. Disney isn't worrying much concerning his motion picture profits, however. In fact, he doesn't worry much about any profits, leaving that to his brother, Roy, while he handles the production end of the business. But he has found many, and lucrative, ways of putting Mickey and his cohorts to work during their idle moments off the silver screen.

Mr. Disney's associates declare Mickey, Minnie and the rest probably have their likenesses on more articles than all the rest of Hollywood's notables placed end to end.

The animated cartoon characters have been painted, sewn, stamped and impressed on everything imaginable—from a bar of soap to underwear and babies' silver mugs.

Fifty-one manufacturers are marketing articles bearing the likeness of Mickey and his family while 52 are making items carrying paintings, drawings of impressions of the Three Little Pigs and Big Bad Wolf. All told, more than 500 items bearing reproductions of the animal characters are sent into trade channels. From each sale, "Walt," as he is called by even the lowliest of his 180 employees, collects a royalty.

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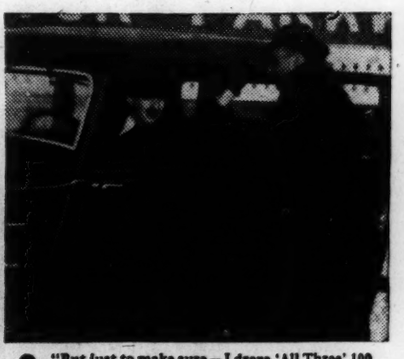

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"*Looked* at them? . . . Mister, *I've helped build All Three!* But just to make sure, I drove each of the low-priced cars 100 miles."

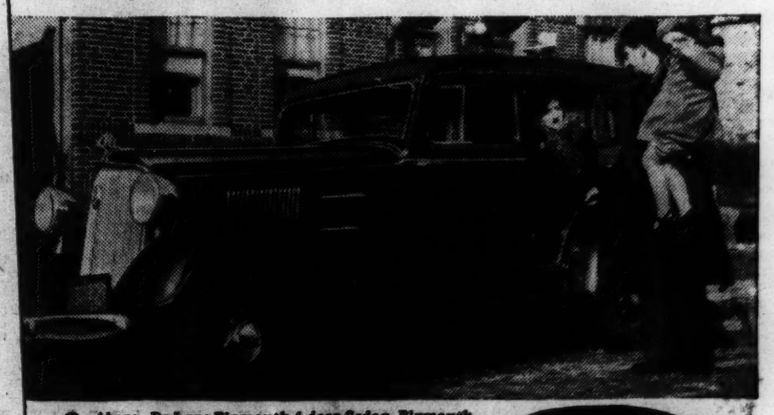
This owner says he demands two things in a car—*comfort* and *safety!*

So Plymouth's Floating Power engine mountings and Individual Wheel Springing appealed to him. No more engine vibration . . . and no more bumpy rides to tire him out or injure the delicate radio apparatus he carries in his car.

And, of course, anybody who knows cars as he does is *sold* on Hydraulic Brakes and Safety-Steel Bodies. "I'll let the other fellow drive without them," he says, "but I'm taking no unnecessary chances."

There's not much we can add to Mr. Friedman's convincing story. But we urge you to do this—"Look at All Three before you buy." This year there's a surprising difference in low-priced cars. And you don't need to be a mechanic to *see* it!

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will be glad to demonstrate Plymouth without obligation.



3. Above—De Luxe Plymouth 4-door Sedan. Plymouth prices begin at $495 f. o. b. factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Duplate Safety Plate Glass *throughout* for low extra charge (only $10 on De Luxe Sedan).

NEW PLYMOUTH $495 AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY DETROIT

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

Japanese Sustain Losses in Drive Against Bandits

Navy Reports Capsizing of New Torpedo Boat With Heavy Fatality

TOKYO, March 12 (AP)—Fourteen Japanese soldiers, including two officers, were killed Saturday in a battle between Japanese troops and 500 bandits in Manchoukuo, an official communiqué revealed today.

"But," the communiqué edded, "the regimental flag was saved."

The officers slain were Col. Asakichi Iizuka and Second Lieut. Minoru Suzuki.

Except to say that the battle in which the men were killed took place at Tulungshan, east of Ilan where a Japanese unit is stationed, the authorities gave no further details.

Colonel Iizuka was a veteran commander of one of the regiments which recently participated in an anti-bandit drive along the Amur River.

Japan's newest torpedo boat, the Tomozuru, with an armament greater than most ships twice her size, was wrecked mysteriously today with the probable loss of 120 men.

The navy declined to describe the disaster immediately, but it was almost certain that the Tomozuru had capsized off the Sasebo Naval Base in heavy weather.

The Ministry announced the ship had been found, after being missing since early morning, "badly damaged and drifting, many of her crew believed drowned."

The vessel, of 527 tons, was regarded as carrying one of the heaviest armaments ever conceived for a ship her size.

Utilities Prosper Under Low Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

that perspective he declares that sooner or later the public will force lower rates, competition or no competition. It behooves the companies, he says, to adjust their own rates sanely rather than under pressure.

But his salient point is—cut rates to boost consumption. He has found it more profitable to sell to all-electrified homes at 1.7 cents a kilowatt hour than to the average home at 4½ cents. The average user, he learns, goes all-electric on the invitation of low rates.

Mr. Ferguson's theory is simple, so simple that technicians and statisticians poking around for some unusual solution have overlooked it. Mr. Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission, expounded a similar idea in Boston the other day.

On this basis, the Hartford company is building a business that bolts the door against public ownership. It is Mr. Ferguson's contention that public ownership is not esteemed for itself . . . but is merely an alternative when business fails.

He even challenges government ownership; his plant has paid a regular property tax, held aloof from politics and offered no opening for saddling electricity costs on the taxpayer.

Taxation . . . there's the rub. Its shadow plays over the Hartford plant as well as all private enterprise. It is the drag, Mr. Ferguson says, that prevents private business, in many cases, from challenging public ownership.

Nevertheless, it has not stumped the Hartford executive. But it has affected the Hartford consumer thus:

In three years, taxes on the Hartford plant rose from $520,000 to $912,000. Economies of operation and improved machinery to build up service with the objective of lowering rates resulted in a saving of $700,000.

So more than one-half of this saving was eaten up by climbing taxes.

Mr. Manly sums up the Hartford experiment with, "If other utility executives will show the same courage and business acumen as Mr. Ferguson, the millions of public utility investors will have little to fear from public competition."

Example in Washington

That private business elsewhere is accepting the challenge is the story told by a consumer from the nation's capital. He owns a 12-room house, using electricity for everything excepting heat and pays less than $8 a month.

His story is a sequel to Mr. Ferguson's. Endless litigation in Washington ended about 10 years ago in an agreement between the Potomac Electric Company and the Public Service Commission of the District under which rates were to be reduced each year by an amount representing one-half of the surplus earnings.

At that time the rate was 10 cents to the householder. In the first year the rate dropped to 7½ cents. The board of directors of the company thought this a masterstroke . . . the end of possible rate reductions. But the fundamentals of increased consumption through rate reductions came into play. Much to the astonishment of the utility experts, another substantial cut followed year after year. The average now hovers under 3 cents a kilowatt hour.

But the utility company—what happened to it? And the investors? In 1924, following the first drastic rate reduction, the company earned 2.2 times its bonded interest after allowing for taxes and depreciation. Ten years later, with rates less than one-third what they were in 1925, the concern earned 12 times its bond interest; earnings on common stock advanced from $25.83 to $68.08.

Litigation over possible municipal ownership has thus dropped out of the Washington picture. As the consumer puts it: "Operating officials turned their attention to business instead of trying to circumvent commissions and influence legislatures."

To the insurance companies with their 65,000,000 policyholders and roundly $1,825,000,000 invested in utilities—to the savings banks with something like $600,000,000 tied up in utilities—and the 10,000,000 individual holders of utility stocks—Washington says:

"In 1924, when the domestic electric rate was 10 cents, 25 cents out of every dollar taken in by the Potomac company was available for dividends . . . in 1932, with a maximum rate of 3.9 cents and a minimum of 2 cents, 40 cents of every dollar of gross revenue was turned into dividends."

These are not isolated cases; they are typical of instances where private initiative still stands on the top rung of service and business efficiency. Greed, insincerity, dishonesty and self-aggrandizement are strangers to the electric business of these cities.

While the utility experts admit that such excess baggage carried by a minority of private utilities has hindered the advance of the whole industry, they agree with Mr. Ferguson that charges unwittingly fired at utilities as a whole come from "fanatics, self-seeking politicians and honest, though misinformed seekers after civic progress."

Africa Plans Start Of Big Dam Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, S. Af.

A START in the construction of the largest dam in South Africa at Knoppiesfontein in the Northern Free State is to be made at once, the Union Government has decided. The dam will cover an area of 50 square miles, and at its maximum capacity will be 100 feet deep.

It is aimed to afford continuous supplies of water for the irrigation of farms over a large area in the Free State and Transvaal, besides providing about 50,000,000 gallons of water a day for consumption in Johannesburg and other Reef towns.

Madrid Forbids Newsboys To Shout Name of Papers

MADRID, March 10 (AP)—Newspaper carriers are prohibited from shouting the name of the newspapers they are selling in an order issued yesterday by Señor Jose Valdivia, director of public safety.

Henceforth they can cry "morning papers" or "evening papers." The measure is designed to prevent battles between vendors of Rightist and Leftist journals.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: English embroideries; Virgin and Child by Andrea Montegna; French lithography; engravings by Bruegel; works of Turner and Girtin.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Etchings and drawings by David Rose. Through March 19.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of British Champion Animals by Herbert Haseltine. Through March 17. Also paintings by Frederick E. Lowell. Through March 26.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art, also special exhibition of modern ecclesiastical art, brought here from the world's fair. Through March 15.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney. Through March 17.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of pastels by Adolf C. Hummel. Through March 26.

Adrian Gallery—General exhibition.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Bancel La Farge and Mabel Hooper La Farge. Through March 17. Also water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 24.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Through March 23.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Etchings and lithographs by Whistler.

The Medici Book and Print Shop—Pencil sketches and lithographs by John Pratt Whitman.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of paintings by women artists of New England. Through March 24.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of New England landscape views and scenes, arranged by Lee Winthrop Court, Anthony Thieme, and Joseph C. Santore, in collaboration with the Library. Through April 1.

Foster Brothers—Exhibit of Oriental etchings by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through March 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions week days and holidays from 9 to 5, include National History exhibits of reptiles, minerals and shells; Habitat groups of small animals, birds and sea life; exhibits from foreign countries, among which are China, Japan, Pacific Islands, India, Egypt, Arctic Regions; doll room; American Indians; Mexican pottery; Oriental ivory carvings.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of American genre pictures of the "Pioneer School." Through March 31.

Junior League of Boston—Members' exhibition of fine arts, arts, crafts and hobbies. Through March 24.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Frances S. Waxman. Through March 23.

Goering Moves To Cut Prussian Political Arrests

Drastic Action to Bring Conditions to Normal—Other States May Follow

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 12—The Habeas Corpus Act was reintroduced into Prussia by Gen. Hermann Goering's week-end order, which decree that full legal sanction from the central authority must be forthcoming for all arrests and imprisonments in "schutzhaft," or preventive custody, after a certain limited period.

The action is regarded as marking an important step toward the return of normal political and general conditions. These conditions legally disappeared February 28, 1933, with the introduction of a decree for the protection of state and nation. By this, arbitrary arrests, particularly of many who were unsympathetic to National Socialism, were common and undertaken often by other than police authorities.

Arbitrary and permanent withdrawal of personal freedom must henceforth disappear, according to decrees now issued. Future detention by police cannot exceed eight days, except on express orders from the Minister President (General Goering) himself.

Further, the Minister President, as the highest executive, must be informed within 24 hours, with fullest particulars regarding the person arrested and the nature of the charge against him. Reasons must also be given why such a person should be detained in preventive custody for more than one week. The decision then rests with the Minister President.

Arrests which do not come under the category of "Schutzhaft," or preventive custody, must be duly attested by a judge within 24 hours. Persons concerned must then either be freed or information telephoned to the Minister President concerning the matter.

This important step forward in Prussia, which largely removes the possibility of local arbitrary acts, will, it is expected, be extended to other German states very soon.

Other recent official statements indicate that both the number of concentration camps and their occupants are being gradually reduced. Large numbers were released after the first anniversary of National Socialism in Germany, it is declared. Today there are only 2800 persons in preventive custody in Prussia, it is stated. The estimate, however, is considerably less than the figure of 8000, including 200 women, which Dr. Diels, head of the Prussian secret police recently gave at a foreign press luncheon, and which has since been published abroad.

Concentration camps at Brandenburg on Havel and Sonnenburg have already been closed, and now it is announced that the Oranienburg camp will also be closed at the end of this month.

This action has been made possible, it is contended, through smooth inner political developments in Germany. In two years' time, Dr. Diels prophesies, there will not be a single concentration camp in Germany.

Who Said What

Timely paragraphs from speeches yesterday:

Jennie Lee, in Symphony Hall:

"I do believe that if a woman would rather stay home and run her house and cook and rear her children . . . that sufficient of a living wage should be paid her husband so that she could do it."

* * *

John T. Flynn, at Ford Hall Forum:

"As the NRA stands now it is a Fascist organization. . . . We can't make it work unless we make it criminal to offend against the codes. . . . We can do that only by having an absolute dictatorship."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, at Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline:

"Things are going to change because there is going to be a rebound. . . . We have had enough of unbelief and impotency. . . . We have learned many things these past few years . . . and the most important . . . is that it is just too bad to stake our happiness . . . on things so precarious as material conditions."

Shakespeare in Talkies

British film interests have decided to present Shakespearean plays in the talkies.

Sea Monster Discovers 'P.T.Z.' But Neither Brought a Camera

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Phineas T. Zooks is the One on the Left

* * *

Prominent Journalist in Informal Interview Recalls Meeting Granddad of All Serpents

* * *

"WELL, well!" welled Phineas T. Zooks. "I see by the paper that Two More Sea Monsters Found in France." He ruminated for a moment. After he thought that he had room enough he resumed.

Phineas T. Zooks

"I remember," said he, "when I was a boy reporter there once was posted in the office a notice from the editor asking every member of the staff to turn in at least two features a week."

"What is a feature?" asked Anna Belle belligerently.

"A feature," explained the patient Phineas, "is a newspaper story that is more interesting than it is true."

* * *

"Proceed with your life and letters," invited the genial Bandana, who was much given to light badinage. He was a tall Russian and a Communist, whose real name was Ivan Hanki, but he became known to all of us as Red Bandana.

"As I was saying," said Phineas, "the editor asked for two features a week. One of my colleagues failed to comply and was dismissed. Naturally, I did not wish that to happen to me, so I looked assiduously and persistently, not to say indefatigably, for features. I may say that I was most pertinaceous in my search."

"When you say that—smile!" Bandana interjected, serious for once. So Phineas smiled.

* * *

"One day," Phineas continued in a timely manner, "I was strolling by the seashore seeking sea shells when some stranger stopped me to show me a striking shell. He called it—inaccurately, of course—a sea horse, and in its miniature way it bore an amazing resemblance to some curious creature such as the Ancients believed inhabited the ocean deeps, if we may judge from Grecian myths. It was a most unusual shell."

"Shell we go?" asked Anna Belle rudely.

"No, wait!" protested Bandana. "Phineas is going to tell us the rest of his story."

"That's what I was afraid of," said Anna Belle, but Bandana stopped her before she said it.

"The strange shell set something stirring deep within me," Phineas confessed. "It started a speculative strain which ultimately led me—I am ashamed to admit—to write a story about a sea horse of legendary size—a real sea serpent. It was a most plausible story," he said, the pride of plausibility glittering in his eye. "My editor loved it, and so did many other editors. The world became sea-horse-conscious for some weeks."

"They were just riding their hobbies," said Anna Belle deprecatingly.

* * *

"Not at all!" Phineas protested. "They were looking for features to relieve the unbroken monotony of pages devoted to stories of politics and taxes which taxed their readers. They reprinted my story about a Sea Horse in Mudflats Lake, and then reprimanded their own reporters for not turning in bright features, too. So those reporters, to save their ears, went looking for features and—for lack of imagination—decided that if one sea horse was good, two would be better."

"That's utterly fallacious," said Anna Belle with a sneer.

"That's good journalism," Phineas replied sharply. "So before you could say 'Horsefeathers' every paper in six counties had reported monstrous-sized sea horses in their own local water holes. There turned out to be enormous sea horses in the Round Pond in London, in the Chicago drainage canal, in the Zuider Zee and in the Cider Bowl. Nobody had ever seen such a sea horse up to that time, so that it was most surprising how many of them suddenly appeared. And famous scientists of whom nobody had ever heard before appeared to identify several frayed porpoises as true sea horses."

* * *

"So you became celebrated as the discoverer of the sea horse," Bandana suggested.

"No," said Phineas, "the sea horse became famous as the discoverer of Phineas, for after that my editor decided I must have a fertile imagination and wisely made me an editorial writer."

"Well," interrupted Anna Belle, "what has all this to do with Sea Monsters in France?"

"Oh," Phineas explained, "isn't that obvious? It just shows that history repeats itself."

"Personally, I'm tired of all these fish stories," said Anna Belle. "Let's go!"

Stern Papers Hire Harr For 'Faculty of Experts'

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Appointment of Dr. Luther Harr, professor of banking in the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, as economic adviser and treasurer to the New York Evening Post, the Philadelphia Record and the Camden (N. J.) Courier and Post was announced yesterday by Mr. J. David Stern, publisher.

"My idea," said Mr. Stern in announcing the appointment, "is that a newspaper should have a 'faculty' of experts in their various fields." Dr. Harr will resign his university position at the end of the current scholastic year. He became a professor at the university in 1930.

Former Mayors And State Heads Join 'Vigilantes'

Foss, Allen, Fuller With Curley and Nichols Back Police Idea

Prof. Sam B. Warner, Harvard criminologist, today added his voice to the growing chorus of demands for centralization of police power in Massachusetts. More than 15 years of study of the problem, he told The Christian Science Monitor, has convinced him of the need for a more wieldy weapon with which to combat organized crime.

The list of prominent citizens supporting the "vigilante" movement has grown steadily. Saturday Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon joined those backing a plan proposed by the Committee for Public Safety, which Gov. Joseph B. Ely will urge before the Legislature this week. Yesterday, three former governors, Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, Mr. Frank G. Allen, and Mr. Eugene N. Foss, and two former Boston mayors, Mr. James M. Curley and Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, put their names on the swelling list.

Strict central control, however, is not without its opponents, who appear to have rallied about a plan offered by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner. Mr. Warner would coordinate the police without centralizing control or authority or making any other changes outside requiring uniform equipment.

Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner, through Superintendent Martin H. King, today told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary that he favored Mr. Warner's plan but vehemently objected to any which would restrict the power of local police officers.

Professor Warner, who recently prepared a report on crime in Boston for Harvard, espouses no specific plan but emphasizes the need for larger police units. If a statewide police authority cannot be worked out, he says, at least there should be numerous metropolitan forces. By forming such units throughout the State with the larger cities as their nuclei, he explains, all communities could be included and the problem of coördination would be narrowed down.

Much of the problem, he says, is involved in the personnel. As a partial solution he would set up, as would others who propose various measures to correct the situation—even the police chiefs themselves—a police training school. This must serve a larger area, however, he says, for in order to be efficient it must be thorough and would cost considerable to operate.

Only high school graduates could wear police badges, if Professor Warner had his way, and promotions would be made only after night school study at some university.

The issue, growing out of local police opposition to centralization of authority, will be aired before the Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs tomorrow.

To Build Sturdier Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Residents of Beverly Hills recently approved a $250,000 bond issue, the greater portion of which is to be used in making the city's public schools earthquake proof. The measure carried by an impressive majority.

Millions of Pine And Spruce Ready In Massachusetts

Massachusetts wants more trees—and it's going to get them.

Mr. James Morris, superintendent of the nurseries operated by the State Department of Conservation, reports about 4,500,000 young pine and spruce trees will be planted throughout the Massachusetts state forests and on some private lands this spring.

He is prepared to supply the stock, principally out of the nurseries at Bridgewater, Amherst and Clinton, and will begin to ship out the plants in about two weeks. Planting will start on Cape Cod, which is the first section to thaw out, and will be extended throughout the State as fast as weather conditions permit.

Massachusetts reforestation will be larger than ever before due to the help of the CCC boys and will take practically all the plants available in the state nurseries.

Every forest superintendent who has a CCC camp in his domain plans to employ these boys wherever practicable, in the work of setting out trees during the next two months. Superintendents who planted only 20,000 trees last year have ordered 900,000 plants this year; others have doubled their orders.

Subject to approval by the Department of the Interior and the acceptability of the State's nursery stock, the Conservation Department will supply both trees and CCC boys to begin the reforestation of the islands in Boston Harbor next month.

The State owns about 110,000 acres of forest land and is nursing large areas into mature timber stands that in the course of years will yield annual crops.

Insull Agents Seek New Refuge for Chief

ATHENS, March 12 (AP)—D. Maximos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today assured Mr. Lincoln Mac Veagh, United States Minister, that Samuel Insull Sr., Chicago fugitive, must leave Greece Thursday.

Although on half a dozen other occasions a time limit has been fixed for Insull to get out of the country, it appeared that this time the order was taken as final, for Insull agents were busy seeking a destination to which the former utilities tsar might go.

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—The arrest of Samuel Insull, fugitive deposed utility magnate, the moment he sets foot on American soil, and his trial on charges of using the mails to defraud, was in prospect today.

Mr. Dwight H. Green, United States district, attorney, said last night that the mail fraud case could be tried by reason of Insull's expulsion from Greece through an ouster order of the Greek Government, rather than through extradition proceedings. Using the mails to defraud is not an extraditable offense.

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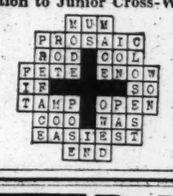

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SUIT HAT, as sketch in fine Straw. New sailor crown, small brim, with smart pleated ribbon edge. In Natural, Red, Grey, Lido, Navy, Green, Pastel Pink, Pastel Blue, also Black and White. Sizes: 6½, 6¾ and 7. PRICE **12/9**
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American Friends Service Answers Unemployed Miner's Need 'To Learn Somethin''

Work in Soft Coal Fields Covers Child Relief, Health and Nutrition, Subsistence, Homestead Guidance and Training in Handcrafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—"What we need is to learn somethin'," was the conclusion of a young miner from the bituminous coal fields of Kentucky, unemployed for many months and intelligent enough to face the facts that the chances for his reëmployment were vague.

Discussing the needs of the community whose subsistence seemed entirely cut off with the closing down of the mine, this young man had thought the problem through, and brought to the attention of the field representative of the American Friends Service Committee his findings, which he summed up briefly and succintly.

The mines probably never again would produce enough to provide a living for the people there, he reasoned, the high tide of production having been reached during war times and the low ebb, following in its wake, having left the workers stranded. But the miners know nothing but mining, and, in the remote locations of their towns, there are no other opportunities. They cannot go away to seek work, because they are unskilled in other fields. What they need is "to learn somethin'."

This expressed the challenge that the American Friends Service Committee, through its coal relief section, has taken up in its five-fold program of relief in the soft coal districts of West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states. Miss Ogla A. Jones, at headquarters here, is director of this work.

Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Bryn Mawr is chairman of the committee and Mr. Bernard G. Waring of Philadelphia chairman of the coal section.

Child Relief Comes First

Foremost in this work comes the division of child relief, followed by health and nutrition work. The third division is composed of the establishment of subsistence homestead leaders among various homestead groups; the fourth is the setting up of groups of friendly leaders and advisers in various coal communities. The fifth division is that of trade training shops where both men and women are taught to make useful and marketable things.

The program for 1932-33, which was the second year in the field, was undertaken at the request of state and local authorities, the first having resulted from a federal request following the investigation of the United States Children's Bureau and the President's Unemployment Relief Commission, undertaken primarily to furnish relief to undernourished children. Funds for the work came, partly, from the State, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and were supplemented with private gifts through the service committee. Gifts of clothing, bedding and food totaled 49½ tons for the year, while a maximum of 22,441 children received one meal a day.

Child relief being the first and compelling motive in starting the work in these fields, the immediate problem of seeing that the children got at least one substantial meal a day was undertaken, with the cooperation of school authorities, county health officers, mine operators, etc., and the noonday meal was furnished children who needed it, with the result that definite increase in weight resulted, school attendance increased as much as 10 per cent in some counties and happier children made better scholastic records.

Growing and developing along the lines of helpfulness, the work of the Friends Service Committee naturally expanded to meet further needs of these children and the homes from which they came, homes which too often expressed lack of means, of education and of opportunity.

Program of Rehabilitation

This cry for education, for the chance to satisfy not only the urgent need of food, clothing and shelter, but of something beyond that, which the young miner expressed so pointedly, has been the inspiration which has furnished the other sides to the committee's program of rehabilitation.

It has been estimated by the field workers in these districts that there are perhaps between 300,000 and 400,000 miners in the bituminous coal areas who will probably never again be able to make a living from mining. These people, they feel, must be educated to use their talents not only to provide the necessities of life, but to express a fuller life.

How this is being done, to some extent, provides a challenging chapter to the history of education and of humanitarianism, for the motivating idea of the Friends Committee has been to take the materials that came to hand, where they were, and use them.

In this way, from the fact that a small boy came to school with a sweater which has grandmother had made, a knitting project was started in the community by field workers. 67 women, most of whom had never before knitted, joining. Other communities took up the idea, which brought together many women who had had up to that time little or no social life. From the demand for inexpensive wool grew the idea of reviving the spinning wheel. Several were found in the neighborhood, and the men's workshop, which had been first started to teach the rudiments of carpentry through repair work, undertook to make wheels. Three women who had spun were located, and spinning meetings became the most popular pastime of the little town, leading the neighboring communities to try out the experiment.

Community Sewing Bees

A large donation of denim to one locality led to the making of overalls, through community sewing bees. When the material was all used, the women wanted to know why they could not learn to weave their own material. A loom was made in the workshop, and the weaving begun. The next step was in logical sequence, for on the discovery by the field workers that flax had formerly been grown in that locality an acre of flax was planted by the community, harvested, scutched and woven into cloth.

Much cooperative support is now the result of the revival of handcrafts among these people, most of whom had never before known how to produce anything with their hands beyond the rudest and crudest sort of things. The output of this cooperative effort, which is distributed through shops, is of real artistic merit and lasting beauty, and the shops have been practically self-supporting, more than $9000 worth of products being sold last year.

Through the encouragement of gardening, extensive plans for subsistence farming have been encouraged. It is planned to cooperate with the Government on the subsistence homestead movement, which is placing from 150 to 200 families on each homestead, the Friends Committee furnishing a fine young couple to go in with each project and become part of the community, thus helping to develop the common good.

Germany Bars Jews From Army and Navy

BERLIN, March 12 (AP) — The Jew's last sanctuary in German official life fell today when President von Hindenburg signed a decree ordering application of the Aryan paragraph to the Reichwehr, or German army.

The decree, effective May 31, bars both Jewish officers and privates from the army and the navy. Figures of the number affected were not available.

As Natural as If in Open

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Famous Tow Path Garden

Pièce de Résistance in Massachusetts Horticultural Society Exhibition.

Federal Sales Tax Allocated Again to States Wins Favor

Legislators' Organization Prefers That Rather Than Many Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—A federal sales tax, distributed back to the states on the basis of population, appears to have considerable advantage over the present system of state sales taxes, according to a study prepared for the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, and made public here today by the American Legislators' Association.

A federal manufacturers' sales tax of 1% per cent, distributed on a population basis, would give most of the states now imposing sales taxes more revenue than they are now receiving from these taxes, according to the report.

"Assuming that the sales tax is an unavoidable necessity, a manufacturers' sale tax administered by the Federal Government and shared with the states is preferable to the situation which will result from a multiplicity of state sales taxes at unequal rates," the study says, although it is emphasized that the American Legislators' Association itself is taking no stand at this time, either for or against the plan.

The spread of state sales taxes to 17 states, it is pointed out, has led to complaints, on the part of the merchants that such taxes discriminate against the local deal, since goods purchased from dealers in other states can be shipped in tax free.

According to the study, a 1 per cent federal manufacturers' sales tax would raise approximately $278,000,000 a year, although to compensate sales tax states for the loss of their existing taxes, a federal tax would have to produce about $486,000,000 a year. This, it is computed, would require a rate of 1¾ per cent on all sales of finished manufactures, with no exemptions.

At the 1¾ per cent rate, all sales tax states would receive more from the Federal Government than they are now collecting under their own taxes, with the exception of California, Michigan, Illinois and possibly South Dakota, it is computed.

The apparent advantage of the administrative simplicity of one federal tax is pointed out, although the objection is admitted that "the sales tax represents a form of taxation with which many persons are not in sympathy and which only 17 states have as yet seen fit to adopt."

Prof. Clarence Heer, research director of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, is the author of the study.

Retailers Plan Protest by 5-Minute Halt in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—When the public hearing on the Fearon-Wadsworth 2 per cent retail sales tax bill opens in Albany at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, retail stores in New York City will stage a protest against the measure by stopping all sales for five minutes.

Simultaneously, storekeepers will distribute to their customers a folder listing 14 points against the sales tax, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Sales Tax Committee of One Thousand announced.

The arguments against the tax, as listed in the folder, are that it will cost every wage-earner about one week's pay a year; it will raise prices by adding 2 per cent to the cost of merchandise and services; it will hit poor people hardest because they spend a larger proportion of their incomes for necessities than does the richer man; it will require a special fractional currency, or tokens, for small sales; it will cost 10 per cent of the proceeds to collect it; it will drive business out of the State; it will force small storekeepers into bankruptcy; it will increase unemployment because it will cut down buying power; it will not aid real estate, but will discriminate in favor of holders of municipal bonds; it will encourage tax revision and discourage municipal economy.

Hit by Auto? Mere Incident in Walk, Yet Malden Police Track Down 'Victim'

When a conscientious motorist and a conscientious pedestrian meet—even if it's sudden, unexpected and a little upsetting—it isn't an accident, apparently, it's just a misunderstanding.

Mr. Marshall Walsh of Malden told police yesterday that he believed he had run down someone on Forest Street. He declared that he stopped and looked around after feeling an impact and seeing what appeared to be a man bounce off his fender. But, he related, unbelievingly himself, there was no one there.

Returning with him to the scene police found footprints leading across a field from the spot. Following them they found Mr. H. S. Malmberg safely in his home on Hunt Terrace, Melrose.

"It was my own fault for walking in the street," said Mr. Malmberg, after admitting he had been hit by an automobile.

Why didn't he remain at the scene of the—er—er incident—?

"I wasn't hurt so I thought I'd walk home and mind my own business," explained the "victim."

Yellow First in Floral Blaze At Big Flower Show Opening

Nature Hastens Its Blooms as Spring Bursts in Huge Mechanics Hall Exhibition of Rare and Common Plants

Spring came to Boston town today with the opening of the annual March flower show, squeezed out her finest hues and prepared to give visitors to the Mechanics Building a suggestion of what her palette holds for the weeks to come.

Yellow was most in abundance. Whole banks of it. Yellow, the emblem of light and glory, the lustrous color of kings and glittering palace domes. Yellow insisted on occupying first place, particularly in the section where tall acacias proudly proclaimed the southern half of Grand Hall was rightly theirs. Weren't they the national flowers of Australia, queens in their own right?

Naturally, blue didn't want to be left in the cold, blue that stands for the emblem of truth, all that is pure and just. Blue came in wearing the forms of violets, lilacs, foxgloves and larkspur.

Not to be outdone, fiery red demanded her share of honor. All that is warm and redolent of comfort and kindness met in her tints as she glorified the poppies, tulips, apple blossoms, and a whole host of orchids and roses.

But the most unique feature of the show was uncovered today when the curtain was drawn from about the stage in Grand Hall. There the Tow Path Gardens of Hartford, Conn., have reproduced an old-fashioned homestead built by the Millers, Isabella and Ebenezer, in 1794. A busy building inspector traveling through Hartman Hollow near Hartford last year condemned the structure, and since then workmen have been preparing it for the background of an old-fashioned garden.

Great Central Chimney

Over the door Ebenezer printed the date he finished his home and on either side of the entrance he and his wife signed their names. A great chimney occupied a central position and massive doors leading from the cellar in rear were large enough to enable a team of oxen to drive in and around the chimney to the cider press and out again.

Tall lilacs by the front door, a well in the front yard beside the weather-beaten post and rail fence, a woodshed with countless nick nacks old woodsheds always hold, a single porter apple tree with an oriole's nest still in place to show who was responsible for exterminating the tent caterpillars last year, all these things and many more made this exhibit typical of old New England.

The handle was missing on the old grindstone, but the three-legged stool was still there, and out in the herb garden Napoleon's crown reigned over the garden relics that may have been planted a full century ago. Original sod taken from Hartman Hollow and carefully nurtured in a greenhouse all winter surrounded the home, with still-over-the-ground and dandelio is still intact. In the garden was horse-radish, asparagus, sweet violet, woodruff, double buttercups and garden heliotrope, with a touch of lavender that our grandmothers loved so well.

There was a treat for bird lovers at the show too. Almost in the Miller front yard the Audubon Society has transplanted a corner of Farmer Smith's back pasture, the part where his south rail fence meets the brook. Here Mr. Charles P. Gorely Jr., landscape architect in Wellesley Hills has hidden 38 different kinds of birds that are common here now or will be soon.

In the pitch pine tree a screech owl is objecting to the presence of irritated jays. Down on the fence a winter wren is wondering why the bittern standing in the brook has no boots. Perhaps she doesn't know it but he's been loaded with copper so he won't float away. Skunk cabbages dug last week along the banks of the Charles are hiding Virginia rails, while the debonaire wood duck and his mate preen their feathers in full view.

Swinging from his perch on the cat-tails and glorying in his colors is a single red-winged black-bird who really hasn't come back from the southland yet, but then, neither has Spring.

Germany Closing Its Camps

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—Herr Rudolf Diels, chief of the secret police, told members of the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon March 8 that about 9000 persons, including 200 women, were inmates of German concentration camps and that 6000 others had been liberated. In two years all may be closed down, he said.

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NORMAN: You're not the only one who's gone to The Fifty Shilling Tailors with last minute ideas. I got this Sports Coat there myself—the grandest piece of Scotch Tweed I've ever seen. The new Worsted Flannel Trousers, too. Have you ever seen a better pair of Greys? Did you ever see such fine stuff—it'll last for years!
TED: And are they as comfortable as they look?
NORMAN: Specially made to fit snug round the hips, my boy—never need a belt; and you can judge the cut for yourself. Blessed if I know how they do it. They'd never seen me before till I walked in the other day.
ALEC: That's where I score over you Boys. I've been to The Fifty Shilling Tailors for years—they make me every suit and overcoat I wear. So naturally, when I wanted a Raincoat . . .
NORMAN: I didn't know they were good for Raincoats. How much? Fifty Shillings?
ALEC: And thirty-five—that's all I paid for mine, though from the linings, finish and style you'd think it cost much more. It's the same with all their things. They've got everything a man wants from a Tailor and they save you money all along the line. I find I can buy three times as many clothes as the average fellow. Made-to-measure or Ready-to-wear, their prices never vary.
TED: So if I wanted a smart lounge suit in a hurry I needn't worry over fittings?
ALEC: I know from experience you needn't. I bought one recently—walked out of the shop in it. A perfect fit!
NORMAN: I see we can't teach *you* much about tailoring.
ALEC: The Fifty Shilling Tailors have taught me everything I wanted to know. They find out exactly what a fellow wants and they give it him without worry or fuss, with every little detail attended to. It's Individual Tailoring and personal service every time. Take my advice and become a Life Customer.
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The Editor's Puzzle

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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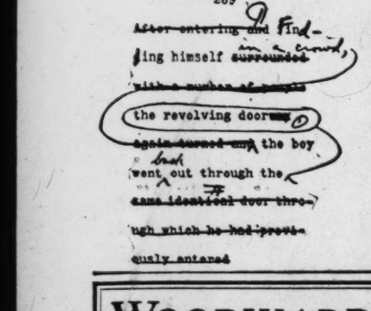

Midwest Asks That President Fix Crop Prices

Five States Join Official Plea and Agree to Controlled Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 12—In an atmosphere surprisingly serene here Sunday, governors of three midwestern states, the lieutenant-governor of a fourth and an official delegate for a fifth, listened to advice of Left Wing farm leaders and then went on record as favoring governmental price fixing on farm products at "cost plus a reasonable profit."

Such a demand is virtually the same as that taken to Washington last fall by five governors, but this time it carries agreement to control production, with emphasis placed on making such control compulsory.

Sunday's conference, however, was in sharp contrast to a similar parley held here last November. Although representatives of the Farmers' Holiday Association and the National Farmers' Union monopolized the speaking time, there was little of the strife which characterized the conference last fall.

Federal Cash Helps

Observers declared it evident that the millions of government dollars poured into the Midwest in the last few months, plus the general improvement in business, have eased the situation among farmers. Strikes and violence were hardly mentioned. Speakers concentrated their oratory on more peaceable methods of improving farm prices.

Praise for President Roosevelt was expressed by most of the speakers, even the most radical refusing to blame the Chief Executive, preferring to believe that he had been misled by "false advisers." Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and the "brain trust" bore the brunt of criticism which assailed the AAA farm relief program as falling short of campaign promises.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota's stalwart Farmer-Laborite, was the instigator of the conference and took charge. Governors Clyde L. Herring of Iowa and A. G. Schmedeman of Wisconsin were in attendance, as was Lieut.-Gov. Clifford Townsend of Indiana.

Governors to Organize

Mr. Milo Reno, president of the Holiday Association, with authority from Gov. William Langer, appointed Mr. E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill., to represent North Dakota.

Governor Olson, as the conference ended, was instructed to notify President Roosevelt of action taken. He will advise the President that the group favors giving NRA benefits to agriculture through minimum price fixing on the products consumed only in the domestic market. In return farmers are to coöperate in some form of compulsory production control.

An organization of western governors proposed by Governor Olson was decided on as an aid to furthering agricultural interests of the states. It will be modeled after the organization of New England Governors. Permission will be asked from Congress before any definite action is taken.

Dutch Skipper Sentenced In Seized Cruiser Case

THE HAGUE, March 12 (AP)—The last act in the drama in which the Dutch cruiser de Zeven Provincien was seized by mutineers off Sumatra a year ago, was resumed March 9 in a sentence of four months' imprisonment and dismissal from service upon Captain Eikenboom, the cruiser's commander. The sentence followed court martial proceedings in which Captain Eikenboom was charged with "unpardonable recklessness" in connection with the affair.

While the captain was ashore, 400 sailors seized the vessel, overpowering eight officers. They were pursued for five days by airplanes, submarines and destroyers before being captured.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with rising temperature tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 20; gentle to moderate northwest to west winds.

Maine: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, backing to southwest, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	27	New Orleans	44	64
Bermuda	64	74	New York	16	30
Chicago	30	32	Norfolk, Va.	24	32
Denver	42	66	Philadelphia	20	32
Helena, Mont.	40	60	St. Louis	30	36
Jacksonville	38	52	St. Paul	30	34
Kansas City	38	48	San Francisco	54	80
Los Angeles	58	90	Washington	18	30
Miami, Fla.	48	60			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 12:
B—Maximum March 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:49 p. m., Tuesday 9:09 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00 Farm reports	Popular pianist	Five o'clock revue	Skippy sketch
5:15 Monitor Views News	"Little Women"	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30 The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Soprano soloist
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Os	Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00 United States Army	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 Band concert	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Reports; sports	Music; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Vocal trio	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15 Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30 Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45 Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Music; speaker
8:00 Side Show; barker;	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15 soloists; orchestra	sketch	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30 Michael Bartlett	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	sicians' Local No.
8:45 Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00 Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15 soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	CBS piano duo	Organ recital
9:30 Durrell String Quar-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music.
9:45 tet recital	Hugh B. Dobbs	loist; sketch	Reports; news
10:00 Carlos Gardel; Hugo	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15 Mariani's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30 Local dance music	Talk, Gen. C. C.	NRA speaker	Warnew Orch.; so-
10:45 NBC hill billy trio	Dill, Washington.	Reports; music	loist; quartet
11:00 Reports; sports talk	Forecasts; Ranny	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music.
11:15 News; Pearl Prince	Weeks's Orch.	ice Reports	Local dance music.
11:30 Midnight Frolic, pop-	William Scotti and	Charlie Davis and	Jack Francis and
11:45 ular variety program	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: soloist; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: William Murray, Town Solicitor, Milford.
2:30 WBZ, "Flower Show," Lord and Lady Moore, speakers.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Trip to Hong Kong and Canton.
3:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Nellie Revel at Large," interviewing George Gershwin and Annette Hanshaw.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, London premiere of musical revue, "Big Business."
3:29 WEEI, "Whither Britain?"; Prof. Patrick Blackett, speaker, from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, Boston School Committee presents "Radio Course in Correct English."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Social Problems of New York City," speakers' program.
7:30 WAAB, "Why Capitalism Won't Work," Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist Party.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas"; "New Concepts of Business Competition."
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Frank Buck; Ray Perkins; Gale Page; Stokes's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker; dramatic sketch, with Phil Lord.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Bloopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, U. S. Flag Association; "War on Crime," Henry E. Foley.
10:45 WEEI, "Republic's Recovery," Senator Tom Connolly of Texas.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Italo-Austro-Hungarian Bloc Rumors Likened to International Chess Game

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—While the World Court has at present only one actual case before it—a matter concerning lighthouses in Turkey—the possibility that it may be called into the international chess game in which Austria is at stake is under discussion.

Following announcement of a contemplated Italo-Austro-Hungarian political bloc, with a customs union between these three states looming up in the background, the question has been raised whether such a union would not go beyond the limited scope provided for in the Geneva Convention of 1924 and tend to endanger Austria's independence, thus being incompatible with existing treaty obligations just as in 1931, when the German-Austrian customs union was rejected by the World Court by an eight to seven vote. Especially the French press this ob- been raised, while the ressed that Austria has ified freedom of action in nal matters.

As the independence of Austria is regarded by many as a keystone of European safety—more especially Austria's independence from Germany and Italy—importance is attached to consideration of this new customs union plan, in which Austria is involved, in the light of the extended deliberations before the World Court in 1931. First of all it should be remembered that the Court by the narrowest possible margin (one vote) declared the Austro-German customs union endangered Austrian independence and therefore could not be carried out without the consent of the League of Nations Council.

The minority of seven judges considered that no material had been placed before the Court for the purpose of showing that states which have concluded customs unions have thereby endangered their future existence as states. But still more interesting in this respect is the individual opinion of the Italian judge, Signor Dionisio Anzilotti, who, although accepting the conclusion that a German-Austrian customs union was incompatible with treaty obligations, arrived at the conclusion that voluntarily accepted restrictions upon a state's liberty, whether arising out of ordinary international law or contractual engagements, do not as such affect its independence in the least.

Signor Anzilotti explained that the conclusion of a customs union between Austria and any other country was not, as such, incompatible with treaty obligations, but that in the case of a customs union between Germany and Austria, account had to be taken of the movement already then in existence in Germany and Austria, the aim of which was indeed to effect the political union of the two countries. The danger to Austrian independence arising out of a simple customs union would in Signor Anzilotti's opinion "disappear or would be very much reduced as soon as Germany and Austria ceased to be the sole members." This sentence from Signor Anzilotti's "individual opinion" is recalled here in connection with the present Italo-Austro-Hungarian plan which many think might endanger Austria's independence.

The idea of a customs union between Italy and Austria is not exactly new. Indeed a customs and monetary union had been practically concluded in the summer of 1922, and this fact was the reason why Italy was in an awkward diplomatic position in 1931 when it opposed the German Austrian customs union.

The published documents of the World Court proceedings relating to the customs régime between Germany and Austria contain the official communiqué of the Italian Government on the negotiations between Italy and Austria in 1922. There Mgr. Ignaz Seipel, the then Austrian Chancellor, is quoted as having said "that it was absolutely impossible to prolong the actual situation, which is a menace to the maintenance of world peace." Some such situation as was behind Mgr. Seipel's words some 12 years ago, may perhaps offer an explanation for the recent development in the Italo-Austrian relations.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 930kc-328m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Wednesdays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m

HAGERSTOWN — Saturdays, March 10 and 24, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ELMIRA—Mondays, March 12 and 19, 3:45-4:00 p. m., WESG, 1040kc-288m.

ROCHESTER—Saturday, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1200kc-331m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-3:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZB, 1430kc-307m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-309m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Sundays, March 18 and April 15, 1:45 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; Sunday, April 1, 3:00 p. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, March 21 and 22, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

KANSAS CITY — Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-350m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 8:00-8:30 p. m., KGFX, 560kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO — First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-238m.

LONG BEACH — Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-313m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KPSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO—Every Friday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-238m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Dubitative

Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, has had his hearing. The Governor lived again his prosecuting attorney days, the newspapers had a field day and no one knows whether anything tangible was "pinned" on Mr. Gill or not.

The ugly, untenable rumor has been constantly circulating that the Governor long ago stated his intention of "firing" the Norfolk head and that the hearing was only a mock trial to give the appearance of fair dealing.

Governor Ely, however, has been too forthright to give credence to such a despicable procedure as that.

One impression prevailed over all others at the hearing, at least for me. That was that the report of State Auditor Hurley was useless as the basis for a fair decision. Too many of its charges were invalidated, too many had obviously been the result of hearsay evidence or disgruntled witnesses, too many were petty, too many were mere confessions that the investigator did not understand the rudiments of penology, that the testimony of qualified experts on Norfolk had not even been obtained.

Shush!

Moreover the investigation, ordered to be secret, was accompanied by publicity every step of the way. Supposed to be the basis for a judicious decision, it emerged as a "causus belli," a public issue. From that moment, perspectives were distorted, sides were drawn, passions were stirred and the purpose of the inquiry was defeated.

It does not seem possible this report can serve as a basis for a fair decision one way or another. Why, then, should not the Governor put Mr. Gill on a year's probation? In which time the Department of Correction could closely supervise his administration of Norfolk. Such a study free from charges of political motives, and free from an interfering press should permit a fair and acceptable judgment. It would place responsibility where it belongs, with the Commissioner of Correction.

It is obvious from the nature of the charges that the report should not have been farmed out to the State Auditor, a man who has admitted he knows nothing of penology. Mr. Gill's friends deem him acquitted and the charges a manifold joke, but others are not so persuaded. For them and for Mr. Gill, a real investigation is suggested.

Around the Maypole

Massachusetts is being edified by the spectacle of Republicans and Democrats united around the Maypole of the new Committee on Public Safety. Daily the public is exalted by one eminent Republican after a Democrat indorsing the bill for a coördinated state police system, which Governor Ely will shortly present to the Legislature.

It is to be hoped that these political leaders who have united on both the principle of the committee and the coördinated police will not disillusion the public in the coming campaigns by detaching themselves and claiming credit for their own party.

Lest this be done it should be noted that the public was ready for a revamping of the enforcement machinery and that the real leaders in the organization of the committee were men like Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard, and Frank Simpson, chairman of the Special Crime Commission, both men acting in a highly nonpartisan spirit. So before political expediency mars in any sense the unity of the police reorganization project, it must be observed that its origin is nonpartisan in the best sense, that it springs from the loins of public opinion and that no one else may legitimately claim parentage.

R. M. B.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury. 8.

Theaters

SHUBERT — "Annina." Rudolph Friml's new operetta, with Maria Jeritza. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night." Millionaire's daughter and newspaper man begin a journey by bus, continue it by hitch hiking—and end by getting married. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—"The Passion of Joan of Arc." Heroic treatment of the story. Also "The Private Secretary," a pleasing German musical entertainment. 2:30, 5, 7:45, 10:35.

METROPOLITAN—"Death Takes a Holiday." Fredric March in the leading role of this screen adaptation of Alberto Casella's play. "Carnival Capers" on the stage. 11:16 a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:38, 10:30.

STATE—"Looking for Trouble," with Jack Oakie and Spencer Tracy as "trouble shooters" for a telephone company, with headquarters in a Chinatown exchange. Also Charlie Chase in "Four Parts." 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

ORPHEUM—Anna Sten, new Russian star, in very free adaptation of "Nana." Also quantities of vaudeville. Film at 9:26 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Fredric March in "All of Me." Also Lillian Harvey, Gene Raymond and the Piccoli marionettes in a whimsical entertainment entitled "I Am Susanna." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Other Events

FLOWER SHOW — Mechanics Building. 9 a. m. to 10.

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN — Lecture, open to public, by Chris Steidinger, of the Steidinger Press, New York. At his last visit Mr. Steidinger talked and answered questions for four hours—and interested printers found the time short. Public Library Lecture Hall. 7.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—"Attack on Grillon," an illustrated lecture by H. Bradford Washburn, Jr. Huntington Hall. 8.

TOMORROW

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Importance of Birds in Your Garden, and Some Results of Six Years of Bird Banding," by Laurence B. Fletcher. 2:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Fulton Oursler, editor of "Liberty," speaks on "Building a Magazine." Hotel Statler. 12:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Color Prints," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Samuel Cross on "Modern Russian Art." 4:30.

Labor Board Blames Shoe Union for Strike In Haverhill Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 12—Responsibility for the strike here of 7000 shoe workers rests exclusively on the officials of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union in Haverhill, the New England Labor Board declared in a report urging immediate cessation of the labor troubles in this city.

The union, the board says, is acting in defiance of the spirit of the National Industrial Recovery Act and is showing an "attitude of hostility and an unwillingness to compromise."

Officials of the union, the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade and the Labor Board met Saturday in an effort to bring about a settlement. The attitude of the officials at the meeting was "most amazing," the board reports, pointing out that it was extremely difficult to believe that the statements made by agents of the union represented the true sentiments of the shoe workers.

The board declares that if an agreement has not been reached by March 15, the workers and manufacturers must settle their differences before a board of arbitration. The findings and recommendations of this board shall be final and binding on both parties. Judge John J. Burns, chairman of the Regional Labor Board, signed and approved the report.

World 'Sea Trotter' Calls at Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The "solitary sailor" has arrived here. Mr. Al Hansen, who has traveled 25,000 miles in his 36-foot yacht, the Mary Jane, came up the Plate River from Montevideo, accompanied by the black dog and gray cat who are his sole companions.

Mr. Hansen declared that he would continue his voyage from Buenos Aires to Magallanes, via the Magallan Straits, afterward proceeding to Valparaiso. As a Norwegian, he said, he was much interested in seeing the Chilean fiords between Magallanes and Puerto Aysen. After visiting Valparaiso he will probably attempt to cross the Pacific and reach New Zealand.

The lone traveler left Oslo, Aug. 4, 1932, and arrived at Miami, Fla., Dec. 29. After visiting West Indian and Caribbean ports, he made his way via rivers to Chicago and visited the World Fair there. He went back to the Atlantic by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, crossed over to St. Vincent and re-crossed again to Rio de Janeiro, whence he came on to the River Plate.

Boston Snapshots

"Black Gold"—"Every month the amount of oil used in the United States more than equals the water in the Charles River Basin — from the dam to Watertown," said Prof. Horace T. Mann in his Society of Arts lecture at M. I. T. yesterday. As we trudged back across the Harvard Bridge and looked at the frozen expanse of the river, this seemed a lot of oil.

Estimates made in 1919 indicated that the supply would be exhausted two or three years before now—but the latest calculations point to a continued supply for another half century. Furthermore additional sources of liquid fuel are being discovered constantly.

With the aid of slides and films Professor Mann explained the whole process of drilling and distributing oil. The vast network of pipe lines running for thousands of miles across the country surprised many people in the large audience—which, incidentally, included a number of attentive boys.

New to most people, too, was the fact that producers are now pumping oil, drawn from the ground in one place, back down old wells into depleted sands elsewhere, for storage. This avoids losses due to exposure to the atmosphere.

Many statistical statements were startling. For one thing, said the lecturer, if all the holes drilled in the southwestern fields were placed end to end they would go clear through the earth and well out beyond the antipodes.

Listeners who had been brooding upon the surplus of labor brought about by the increased use of gasoline-using and other machines, were cheered by the realization that this comparatively new oil industry is now one of the largest in the country. With other new comers, such as the motion picture, radio and automobile industries it is providing millions of jobs which were undreamed of 50 years or so ago.

Drummer Must Have Drums—The Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation is organizing various community orchestras. Many unemployed professionals as well as amateur musicians have offered their services. The director was delighted the other day, when a drummer, at present on the welfare list, applied. He was immediately assigned to one of the orchestras. He was pleased, but after a moment's hesitation, remarked that his drums and xylophones, worth more than $200, were unfortunately in a pawnshop at the moment, but that $27 would get them out.

Plowed Under—The fresh snow provided plenty of fun for children yesterday morning. In one place where sidewalk shovelers had erected a good, soft bank, a small girl with several smaller assistants was constructing a regular tunnel system. The big moment of the morning came when a snow plow hove in sight. Hurriedly sitting down in front of a snowbound car, she awaited the oncoming wave. The end of the blade passed about two feet from her and she was engulfed almost to her ears.

Exposed—In ordinary weather it is impossible to distinguish between casual parkers and "street-garagers." But a good snow like the one on Saturday night reveals their identity. With additional snow thrown upon them by plows forced to detour around them, hundreds of cars stood shamefacedly on Sunday morning.

Decline of Crooning?—Next to a large window display on Summer Street featuring the words "Riddance Party" there has been a pyramid of megaphones. "Crooner's Megaphones, at Reduced Price," read a sign. Can this pyramid be a monument to a lost art? Or have the crooners abandoned megaphones in favor of microphones and the fireside intimacy of the radio?

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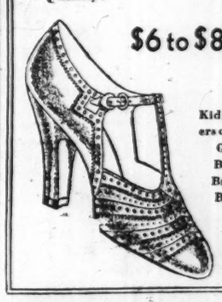
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The Home Forum

Preparation for the Play

IT WAS, of course, the major event of the school year. Everything else paled beside it. Sports—pooh, they were stuff for babes! Examinations barely merited the sharpening of one's striped pencil. One thing, and one thing only, gripped the attention: that small, breath-taking dazzle against the horizon.

It was a mere pinprick of a dazzle at first; but, as one marched toward it, down the days, fuller and fuller it flared, brighter and brighter, until eventually it seemed to permeate every nook and cranny of one's existence. One went to bed in the evenings wrapped in excitement; one wakened in the mornings and wondered for a moment or two why the familiar room, the looped-back curtains, the maple tree outside carved darkly against the silken sky, all appeared to be imbued with a curious, indefinable radiance. Then one remembered. Of course—of course! The play!

The official announcement was made some time in November.

In twelve different classrooms twelve different teachers said: "This Christmas we are going to have a play, in the assembly hall, and everybody in the school is to take part—"

The very blackboards seemed to glisten at the news. The red geraniums on the window sills positively reeled. But how marvelous: how marvelous beyond words! We tore into the playground, gabbling madly. Nobody wanted to go home; we seethed about in the bright snow, demanding: "What are you going to be? What are you going to do?"—but barely listening to the answers in our eagerness to expatiate upon our own rôles.

The Second Grade were going to be cats, with bells under their chins; the Sixth Grade were going to be clowns; the Fourth beetles; and the Third flowers, encased in paper petals. A minute member of the First stated that she was going to be a nelf. "What's a nelf?" people wanted to know. "With big ears," explained the First. "Like a rabbit. Only green."

She was very pleased. Everybody was very pleased. But most pleased of all were we of the Fifth Grade. For Miss Conroy, standing erect, remote, bottomlessly learned and boundlessly influential, against a white scribble of sums, had said: "The boys will be woodmen, and the girls fairies."

Fairies! The report flamed into every corner of the playground. "*Fairies*—with *wings!*" Without a doubt, it was the juiciest plum of all. Even the Seventh, who were going to be angels, in their best nightgowns, and carry real candles, had to admit it.

After that, for half an hour several times a week we were herded into a room with a piano at one end and a pale gray bust of a frilly bearded, eternally anonymous gentleman at the other. As we swarmed in the beetles came out, and as we came out the cats (meowing uproariously) swarmed in. We stood in five rows, rather close, wearing pleated serge skirts and round-necked jerseys; and, "Fairyland! Fairyland! Here we are from fairyland—" we bawled gladly, at the top of our lungs, while Miss Conroy picked out the tune on the piano with two fingers.

It seemed to us quite the most exquisite song that had ever graced the air. We never tired of rehearsing it: on and on we would have gone, far into the night. But the cats, alas! were as relentlessly and vociferously punctual as we had been before them.

Eventually, in spite of a secret, subterranean fear that perhaps it *wouldn't*—that perhaps it would inexplicably sink into space like the twenty-ninth of February — The Day arrived. And at last, after ten hours, composed of at least a hundred minutes each, had managed to trudge past, one was given permission to get ready. Long white stockings; a white petticoat garlanded with tinsel; a star pasted on one's forehead; a wand in one's hand; and strapped to one's shoulders the beautiful, glittering, pear-shaped wings.

One stood in front of the mirror, dazzled beyond words. One felt, quite frankly, that probably never before had glass been granted so splendid a vision.

* * *

The school loomed up unfamiliarly, all its windows fiery with light. Across the dark playground, through a loose, wet mesh of falling snow, other small figures were making their way. "Hello!" voices called out, thin and high. "Hello—"

Inside, the corridors were crowded: flowers, clowns, angels, woodmen—tearing about, gloriously untrammeled. One shot into one's own classroom, and found it so brilliant, so active with fellow fairies—garbed in a variety of petticoats, and every style of wing—that one had considerable difficulty in crediting it with being the same place in which one had stood, not two days ago, and tortuously, in anguish, misspelled "foliage" in three different ways.

Miss Conroy, in blue velvet, with amber beads around her throat, was perched on a front desk, mending a wand. And she, too, one had some difficulty in crediting. In fact, one stared at her quite startled—almost shocked. Miss Conroy perched on a desk, swinging her leg! Why, she might have been just an ordinary lady!

More fairies arrived, with wet cheeks and snow hanging on their lashes; a beetle, very black and complicated, scuttled in to borrow pins; another wand required mending; and then, all at once, imperatively, clean through the building, sounded a gong.

There was a sudden awful hush; then, out in the corridor, the hurried tramp of feet.

It was the elves, who were to "go on" first. Short, big-eared, breathing heavily, they had started on their momentous trek to the assembly hall. As they passed the door one could see their faces. They looked terrified—

After that there was a second hush; then, a bit later, a second tramp of feet. The cats this time: all very subdued, with their bells jingling tinnily under their chins. One cat had dropped her tail, and two other cats were trying to pin it on for her while they bustled along. "Oh, quick!" she was imploring them, panic-stricken. "*Quick!*"

Silence again. And now, at last—

Miss Conroy was glancing at her watch, was standing up. "Very well, girls."

The room rocked curiously; one tottered to one's feet.

"—— and remember, absolutely no talking while we're waiting. And after you come off the platform go straight down the stairs, as quickly as possible—"

We started along the corridor, in double file. "Oh, look!" said an angel. "There go the *fairies!*" And all the other angels came rushing to the entrance of the Seventh to watch us pass. "Fairyland! Fairyland!" one rehearsed wildly, under one's breath. "Here we are from fairyland—"

Now the mysterious baize door was just ahead. "Quietly!" Miss Conroy cautioned; and at the same moment the door flew open and out pelted the elves, beaming, jabbering, scarlet with pleasure. "*Sh! Sh!*" their teacher was commanding; but the elves, it was obvious, were on far too giddy a peak of triumph to notice such trivial things as admonitions. Down the stairway they clattered, a tumultuous green tribe.

The minutes thudded past. From behind the door came a thin sound of singing, a sound of dancing, and now, abruptly, the sound of hundreds of hands being clapped together. The cats were trooping out, rather more restrained than the elves but looking, nevertheless, extremely satisfied with themselves. Now there was a familiar strain from the piano: our song! Miss Conroy held up her arm. "Ready!" she whispered; and opened the door wide.

For one harrowing moment, one felt stricken to stone. Then forward we went: forward on to the platform, with wands clutched tightly in our trembling hands, and wings glittering at our shoulders.

DORIS PEEL.

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Shakespeare and the Sea

One of the secrets of the power of the Elizabethan age in poetry lies in the combination of two facts: the fact that England was a small and solid island, and the fact that the sea surrounding her had suddenly assumed an aspect of almost daily deepening mystery. Never before in the history of the world had there been such a combination.

There had been legends and fairy tales of happy islands where men walked with gods as with their elder brothers; but never before had there been such a revelation of miraculous realities. For here was discovery on discovery of unimagined oceans and continents. Veil after veil was withdrawn, only to make more mysterious the veils beyond. It was as if men were sailing out into the vastness of the Eternal.

Never before had it been possible to sit in a tavern and hear from the lips of those who had sailed beyond the utmost limits of the Old World that the fairy tales were infinitely less marvellous than the truth. . . .

The sound of that sea is heard in all the greatest poetry of England, whether it is of the lakes, or the mountains, or the coast. It is heard in Matthew Arnold's *Dover Beach*, which begins with a picture of the Channel under the moon, and then develops it into a spiritual imagery. The two stages are clearly marked in this poem, and they elucidate the point which I desire to make later in dealing with Shakespeare's treatment of the sea. The sea, in that vast, symbolical sense, rolls an infinite horizon round our English poetry, just as the stars round off the three divisions of the *Divine Comedy*.

The greatest of all poets, Shakespeare, holds that position because he was able to show us more things than any other man in their eternal aspect; and, by doing this, to double the truth, double the reality, of the human pageant that he passes before us. More than that of any other poet his music has caught the very cadence of that unfathomable sea whose waves are years. Of the sonnets it might almost be said that they are themselves waves in that eternal element. They are so much at one with it that we cannot tell the music of the sea from their own. . . .

And ever and again in the darkness, he kindles a great beacon for storm-tossed mariners, like that triumphant hundred and sixteenth sonnet, giving us the answer to their age-long question—*How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea, whose action is no stronger than a flower?* For this mightiest of all poets was the tenderest also; but he did not halt there. Beyond the music of the sea, beyond the music of our mortality and the eternal note of sadness that Sophocles heard upon the Ægean, he finds his own answer, his own reconciliation, and utters it in the major key:

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove.
Oh, no! it is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

With such music as this in our ears, and with that great sea-mark towering before us, we understand what Victor Hugo meant by his elaborate comparison of Shakespeare with the sea, and by his conclusion: to look upon the soul of Shakespeare is to look upon the Ocean.—From "Some Aspects of Modern Poetry," by ALFRED NOYES. (New York: Stokes. 1921.)

American Homestead —Spring

This picture was not hanging with "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," in the exhibit of Early American Prints; but the writer remembered where it hung in the real American homestead of her childhood. It was over the cherry bureau in Mother's room.

From a window in this room, the first heralds of spring were noted—bluebirds in the orchard, and the redbirds' jubilant song: "Spring's here! What cheer! What cheer!" Sister said it was always spring in Mother's room. This must have been because of the high courage, bright hopes and glad promises that filled the place.

Springtime brought two happy events to the little girl. The first was a walk in the woods with Mother, and Oh! the joy of that woodland excursion—brighter skies, warmer sunshine, overflowing brooks, gayly budding trees and a new hickory whistle. And they always carried home branches of blossoming redbud and hosts of sprightly Johnny-jump-ups that seemed eager for a ride in a basket.

Later in the spring, after all the other memoers of the family had been properly outfitted, Mother and the little girl would drive to town in the buggy to buy their new spring clothes. Mother would wear her beautiful shawl and dress bonnet with ribbon ties. The little girl usually wore a dress made out of Sister's old one. Far on the way, they would rumble through the covered bridge that spanned the river, then climb the yellow hill into town. How thrilling it was to drive around the square! Inside the square was a small park through which they would walk and linger a moment by the fountain.

At noon, their shopping finished, they would go to "Ar'belle's" for dinner. Ar'belle was Mother's girlhood friend; and in her hospitable house, the little girl would listen to charming conversation about old times when Mother was a girl. But the happiest time of the whole eventful day was the homecoming, when the packages were opened and the contents displayed for Father's admiration. There would be ribbons wide and ribbons narrow; a dainty parasol and an irresistible fan, sheer materials for dresses that Mother would make; a summer hat with ribbon streamers; lacy mitts; smart slippers; and on one occasion a pair of never-to-be-forgotten blue shoes.

Triolet

The running water bends the reeds,
A-quiver in the evening breeze,
Then swirling on its way it speeds—
The running water bends the reeds,
And now the rising moon proceeds
To etch with them a shadowy frieze—
The running water bends the reeds,
A-quiver in the evening breeze.

GERTRUDE ALLEN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Mayo Vaux, Paris. Reproduced by Permission of the Artist.

A Ceramic Portrait, by Mika Mikoun

MIKA MIKOUN is a sculptor ceramist. Her studio is in the heart of Paris; yet, once beyond the massive street door, one might imagine himself in the country, especially on a spring morning when birds sing in the trees of the open court and the blossoms fall thickly. Walking straight through this large open space, one follows a little lane that runs beside a wall on the right; on the left are studios and one of them is to be entered. It seems, at first glance, alive, so full is it of color and forms. Ranged round are figures large and small, and heads of all sizes executed in rich lustrous glazes with vivid color contrasts, brilliant reds, blues and greens, as well as the soft hues, with bright and dull gold and silver. Beyond is the garden, with the kilns before which Mika Mikoun spends long anxious hours, often ten and twelve at a stretch, feeding the fire with wood and watching with infinite patience for the result, always hopeful that the colors will turn out the hues she has visualized. Sometimes the result surpasses her expectations and is surprisingly beautiful; at other times it is a failure and she must begin all over again.

Mika Mikoun is an artist who does not shirk difficulties. She specializes in portraits, exquisite things carried out not in the natural colors, but in the colors which the model inspired. She also makes decorative garden figures and small figures for interior decoration.

To be successful, Mika Mikoun says, it is not only necessary to be a sculptor and ceramist, but to a certain extent a geologist and a chemist. One must know how to model in clay, and this she learned from the French sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle. One must also have the painter's sense of color and understand fully the technicalities of glazing. An expert knowledge of clays and their uses is also essential, and an ability to prepare enamels and pigments. No part of her work does Miss Mikoun hand over to another; all she does is particularly her own.

Miss Mikoun is a Pole, a member of a family who for generations have been engaged in the ceramic arts. She served a long apprenticeship in her father's workshop, where, while she loved the flaming colors, she could not resist the fascination of clay modeling. Having mastered sculpturing, it was natural that she should begin to experiment in glazing her studies.

Mika Mikoun holds a unique position in the world of art; Rodin predicted a brilliant future for her. Art connoisseurs have expressed the opinion that not since the fifteenth century, when the della Robbia family produced their famous reliefs and decorations, has work of this high type been produced in ceramics.

De Gulden Regel

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

OP ÉÉN der zijden van een Amerikaansch muntstuk staat een samengebonden bundel twijgen afgebeeld; zou niet de bedoeling hiervan zijn te wijzen op de noodzakelijkheid van samenwerking, zoo men, in welke richting ook, blijvende resultaten wil verkrijgen?

Het wordt heden meer en meer erkend, dat de toestanden waarmede de wereld te kampen heeft, het gevolg zijn van een gemis aan éénheid van doel en streven. Toen men ging beseffen, dat zelfzuchtige doeleinden niet bij machte waren de menschheid blijvende zegen of duurzaam geluk te brengen, heeft men getracht eene bestendige basis voor voorspoed te vinden in eene eerlijke wijze van handeldrijven, ten einde zoodoende een gemeenschappelijken grond te verkrijgen om het onderling begrijpen op te bouwen, dat zoo absoluut noodzakelijk is om de wereld verder te brengen.

Het overwegen en toepassen van wetten, die ten doel hebben den mensch voor verarming te bewaren door hem rekening te doen houden met de belangen van anderen, is feitelijk eene erkenning van de wijsheid van hetgeen Christus Jezus geleerd heeft; zijne raadgevingen en vermaningen toch zijn nog steeds even doeltreffend om iedere disharmonie te genezen, waarop wij ze toepassen. Inderdaad, het is het besef, dat wij den Gulden Regel van noode hebben in onzen omgang met elkander, en dat alleen dit tot welvaart leidt! Dit is de eenige weg, dien mannen en vrouwen in het zakenleven met vrucht kunnen volgen, de eenige grondslag, waarop veilig gebouwd kan worden, „want niemand kan een ánder fundament leggen dan hetgeen gelegd is, hetwelk is Jezus Christus." Dit streven kan als bewijs dienen, dat Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] als een zuurdeesem inwerkt op al de gebruiken in de zakenwereld, en een gistingsproces doet ontstaan, of zooals Mary Baker Eddy het noemt, eene „chemicaliseering," wat zij omschrijft als: „de omwenteling, welke teweeg wordt gebracht wanneer onsterfelijke Waarheid onjuiste sterfelijke geloofwijzen vernietigt" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blz. 401); dit gistingsproces brengt steeds klaarder aan het licht, dat er maar één Gemoed is, en dat dit Gemoed God is. Uitsluitend op deze basis kan volkomen eenheid van denken bereikt worden.

Eene der oorzaken, dat de leer van Jezus niet op de problemen in de zakenwereld wordt toegepast, is dat sommige menschen meenen, dat heden de structuur der zakenwereld verschilt van die, welke Jezus gekend heeft. Doch is dit werkelijk zoo? Er bestaat slechts één beweegreden voor waarlijk zaken-doen, en die is: allen te zegenen die er bij betrokken zijn. Hiertoe is gehoorzaamheid aan Gods wet eene vereischte,—gehoorzaamheid aan de wet, welke Jezus heeft toegepast om de wonder-heerlijke gevolgen te bereiken, die met zijne zending gepaard gingen.

Zaken-doen is dus in de eerste plaats gedachtelijk, en dientengevolge is het dringend noodzakelijk, dat elke wet, die beoogt den zoogenaamd kranken handel bestendig gezond te maken, zich bemoeit met gedachtelijke oorzaken, en er zich op toelegt de foutieve opvatting te vernietigen, dat de handel krank zijn kan, en beïnvloed door naijver, wantrouwen, vrees en zelfzucht; deze verkeerde drijfveeren dienen vervangen te worden door de opbouwende idee, vervat in het tweede gebod, waarop door Jezus zoozeer den nadruk werd gelegd: „Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven."

„Juiste motieven geven vleugelen aan de gedachte en kracht en vrijheid aan woorden en daden." Hier, op bladzijde 454 van *Science and Health*, wordt ons een regel gegeven, welke voorspoed zal brengen overal waar hij toegepast wordt; dit wordt ons duidelijk, wanneer wij de voordeelen en mogelijkheden gaan beseffen van een denken, dat niet aan banden wordt gelegd en van een krachtig en vrijelijk handelen, gebaseerd op het goddelijk Beginsel. Wanneer iedereen zich dit eigen gemaakt zal hebben, kan er immers geen plaats zijn voor begrenzing of armoede? Het ligt in ons aller bereik de gestelde voorwaarde—„juiste motieven"—te verstaan en te benutten.

Indien wij de Christian Science beweging aandachtig beschouwen, zien wij overtuigend bewezen, dat Mrs. Eddy wist wat zij zeide. Hare leeringen doen ons verstaan, dat Liefde,—het Beginsel, dat aan den Gulden Regel ten grondslag ligt,—den immer-tegenwoordige, al-machtige God is, want God is Liefde. De zakenman, die zich den Gulden Regel tot leiddraad heeft genomen, kan niet langer duchten, dat hij, door niet mede te doen met de methodes van onfaire concurrenten, bij dezen ten achter zal geraken, want hij leert vertrouwen op de verzekering: „Indien gij toegerust zijt met het pantser van Liefde, kan menschelijke haat u niet bereiken" (*Science and Health*, blz. 571). Hier vinden wij besliste bescherming tegen de mogelijkheid, dat wij nadeel zouden kunnen ondervinden zelfs al schijnen wij omringd te zijn door het kwade. In ons dagelijksch leven kunnen wij bewijzen hoe de beloften in den een en negentigsten Psalm ook heden nog gelden.

Wij gaan „de schuilplaats des Allerhoogsten" binnen, zoo wij ons denken op een hooger peil brengen door er naar te streven in ons weerspiegelen van Liefde de geheele menschheid te omvatten, en dit streven zal vruchten afwerpen, wanneer wij den mensch leeren beschouwen als Gods weerspiegeling, gelijk Christian Science ons openbaart.

Zelfzuchtige motieven en misverstand zullen niet langer mogelijk zijn, wanneer ieder mensch de Liefde, den Geest, het Gemoed, die goddelijk zijn, weerspiegelt, en een ieder getuigenis geeft van de ééne oneindige bron van alle ware zijn. De geloofwijze, dat het kwaad, in welken vorm ook, noodzakelijk zou wezen of werkelijkheid zou bezitten, kan zich niet handhaven tegenover de eeuwige waarheid, dat God alles gemaakt heeft, dat gemaakt is, „en zie, het was zeer goed."

Mrs. Eddy geeft dit weer op bladzijde 276 van *Science and Health* in de volgende woorden: „Wanneer Gods geboden verstaan worden, ontvouwen zij den grondslag voor eene broederschap, waarin het gemoed van den eenen mensch niet strijdt met dat van den anderen, maar allen één Geest,—God,—hebben, één intelligenten oorsprong, in overeenstemming met het bevel uit de Heilige Schrift: „Dat gevoelen [Gemoed] zij in u hetwelk ook in Christus Jezus was."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

With Mother Earth

'Tis well to spend a lucid afternoon
In the long silvery grass, with upturned eye
Noting the leaves that fret the azure sky;

'Tis well to wait the coming of the moon,
Out on the hillside, over fields of June.

'Tis well to listen, when abed we lie,
To midnight murmurs of the rain and try
To mark therein the world's primeval tune.

—WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, in "A Son of Earth." (New York: Viking.)

The Golden Rule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN AMERICAN coin bears upon one face a device representing a bundle of sticks bound together, bringing to thought the necessity of united action if we are to obtain permanent results in any endeavor.

It is being recognized today that the conditions with which the world is faced are the result of failure to achieve unity of purpose and action. And recognition of the inability of self-centered aims to bring any lasting benefit or happiness to mankind has resulted in an effort to establish a permanent basis for prosperity by insisting on fair dealing, and by this means to reach a common ground upon which to build that mutual understanding so necessary for world advancement.

The consideration and enforcement of laws for the purpose of securing freedom from impoverishment, through giving thought for others, is virtually a recognition of the wisdom of the teachings of Christ Jesus, whose counsel and admonition have lost none of their efficacy to heal every inharmony to which they are applied; it is a realization that the Golden Rule is needed in dealing with one another, and the only path to true prosperity. This is the only way the business man or woman can afford to follow, the only foundation upon which it is safe to build, "for other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." These efforts may be taken as evidence that the leaven of Christian Science is leavening the whole lump of business practice, bringing ferment and what Mary Baker Eddy has termed "chemicalization" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 401), that is, "the upheaval produced when immortal Truth is destroying erroneous mortal belief," but inevitably making clearer the fact that there is one Mind only, God. On this basis alone is complete unity of thought obtainable.

The failure to apply the teaching of Jesus to business problems is due with some to the belief that modern business has a structure different from that with which he was familiar. But is this really so? True business has but one motive—to bless all with whom it is concerned. This means obedience to the law of God, the law which Jesus applied to bring about the wonderful results that attended his ministry.

Business is therefore primarily mental, making it imperative that any law designed to heal permanently so-called bad business must deal with mental causes and insist on casting out the false concept of business as an activity that could be bad, influenced by jealousy, distrust, fear, and selfishness; replacing these with the constructive idea contained in the second commandment stressed by Jesus, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

"Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action." In these words, found on page 454 of Science and Health, we are given the rule that will result in prosperity whenever applied, as will be clearly seen when we realize the advantages and opportunities open to unfettered thought and strong, free action, based on divine Principle. When all are assured of these, what room will there be for limitation or poverty? And the condition laid down—"right motives"—is within the power of all to understand and use.

Observation of the Christian Science movement furnishes convincing proof that Mrs. Eddy knew whereof she spoke. Her teachings bring out the fact that Love, which is the underlying Principle of the Golden Rule, is ever present, almighty God, for God is Love. The business man who has adopted the Golden Rule as his rule of life is relieved of the apprehension that he gives any advantage to unfair competitors because of his refusal to adopt their methods; for he trusts in the assurance, "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you" (Science and Health, p. 571). Here is positive protection from the possibility that harm can come into our experience even though we seem to be surrounded by evil. We can prove in our everyday life the adaptability of the promises contained in the ninety-first Psalm.

We are entering "the secret place of the most High" as we exalt our thinking in an endeavor to include all men in our reflection of Love, an endeavor made possible of fruition when we see man as God's reflection, as revealed by Christian Science.

With all men reflecting divine Love, Spirit, Mind, all bearing witness to this one infinite source of all true being and action, selfish motives or misunderstandings become impossible. The belief that evil of any sort has necessity or reality cannot stand before the eternal truth that God made everything that was made "and, behold, it was very good."

Mrs. Eddy sums this up on page 276 of Science and Health when she says: "When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.'"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Light Trading And Moderate Price Advance

Mild Activity Features Market as Upward Trend Resumes

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Financial markets moved at a snail-like pace today as most traders and investors showed no disposition to relax their recent attitude of caution.

Dullness in stocks was pronounced during the early hours. With few exceptions, leading equities held to a slim groove. Some of the utilities, which have been lagging noticeably, firmed moderately.

Shares of American Telephone got up 3 points. Western Union, Postal Telegraph preferred, Consolidated Gas and Public Service of New Jersey advanced a point or more.

Santa Fe rallied a point, and some of the other rails, including Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central improved. Allied Chemical, du Pont and United Aircraft gained about a point each. The metals were a little easier. United Statees Steel and Bethlehem Steel were slightly higher. The motors and oils were virtually at a standstill.

Exchange Control Bill

Work on the stock exchange control bill at Washington held the attention of trading circles. There was little comment on the proposal that the Federal Reserve System be given authority to fix margin requirements with the actual regulation of the market placed under the Federal Trade Commission. Most members, partly resigned to some sort of governmental supervision, still feel that business will be greatly retarded if there is any interference with the free movement of securities.

While the street was cheered by settlement of the labor difficulties in the aluminum industry at Pittsburgh, with the workers winning a 11-per cent wage increase, it was realized that clarification of the strike situation as a whole might depend upon the hearings which get under way at the capital this week.

The case of the automobile workers, involving employees of large Michigan plants, will start on Wednesday. Discussions between the rail managements and union officials on an agreement on wages will begin Thursday. The existing carrier arrangement, which expires at the end of June, provided for a 10 per cent reduction from the 1929 basic rates of pay.

Some Bonds Strong

Although the general corporate bond list was marked by a little irregularity in the early trading today, strength developed in several classifications. Transfers were in moderate volume.

There was active buying in Alleghany Corporation issues, particularly the 5s of 1950, which last week lost nearly 10 points incident to confusion over the status of bank loans of the Van Sweringen group.

In the early trading this issue was bid up more than 4 points, again establishing the price above the 30-level. The move was coincident with news from Washington of the filing of an amended statement with the Federal Trade Commission by the bondholders protective committee of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern declaring that the $40,000,000 Van Sweringen bank loans were not in default. The Iron Mountain is a part of the Missouri Pacific system, a Van Sweringen property. A semi-annual interest payment is due April 1 on the Alleghany Corp. 5s. of 1950.

Light bidding in the face of small offerings resulted in gains ranging from fractions to around a point in Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

U. S. Governments moved narrowly in quiet trading. In the Treasury list the spread was two-thirty-seconds of a point up to three-thirty-seconds down. Libertys were a shade lower.

Foreign groups were fairly steady, barring German issues, which dipped from 1 to 2 points, to the accompaniment of cable advices predicting a further move by the Reich toward interest cuts on external loans. French, Belgian and Canadian issues ranged slightly higher.

Markets at Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; leaders rise quietly.

Bonds: Firm; corporate list improves.

Curb: Firm; utilities lead advance.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling higher.

Cotton: Higher; trade and Wall Street buying; firm stock and wheat markets.

Sugar: Barely steady; commission house selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; decrease visible supply.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Active; mostly 15-25 higher, top yearlings $7.50.

Hogs: 5-15 lower, slow, top $4.60.

Foreign

London: Good buying caused firmness to develop on the stock exchange today in gold mining stocks, British funds, and transatlantic issues, especially nickel shares. However, the decline of two to three points in German bonds due to continental selling and the drooping of other sections including Argentine rails made the closing tone irregular.

Paris: Quotations fluctuated sluggishly on the Bourse. Rubber shares responded on efforts to restrict production, while Rio Tintos weakened on troubles in Spain. The closing was irregular and inactive.

Berlin: Mining and dyle shares continued active on the Boerse. Prices were generally firm although they closed fractionally below the

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Mar.12	Mar.10
42¾	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	900	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
74½	70¼	6	Adams Exp pf	90	74½	74½	74½	..
34⅜	16	1	Adams Millis	4000	34⅜	33⅛	34	..
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	700	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	..
9⅝	6¼	.60	Ahlistrom Prod	400	8⅜	8	8⅛	..
106¼	95½	3	Air Reduction	1000	98	97½	98	97½
23⅜	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3700	21⅜	21	21¼	21⅝
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
14⅜	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	8¼	8	8	..
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1100	151⅞	149	151⅞	..
126¼	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	126	126	126	..
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1000	20¼	19⅛	20¼	19⅛
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43	25	..	Amal Leather pf	2100	37	34	37	34
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	42	42	42	42
23	14⅜	..	Am Bank Note	100	19	19⅛	19	19
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	45	44⅜	44⅜	..
13¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	700	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F	350	102	102	102	..
107¾	94¼	4	Am Can	1400	101½	100¼	101½	100
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	900	142	142	142	..
53⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	43	43	43	..
12¼	8½	..	Am Chain	300	10	9½	9½	..
55	46¾	3	Am Chicle	200	54	53⅞	54	53⅞
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	50½	50½	50½	50¾
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	1000	4	4	4	3⅞
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	7100	11	10¼	11	10¼
25	12	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	24¾	23½	24¼	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	18⅞	18	18¼	18¼
22⅜	17¼	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	14½	13¼	14½	..
10	5¼	..	Am Hawaiian	300	20	20	20	20
45	35½	6	Am Ice	1400	9¼	9	9	..
11	6½	..	Am Ice pf	100	43	43	43	..
1¾	¾	..	Am International	700	1¼	1	1¼	..
67¾	47	..	Am La France	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
38¾	26¼	..	Am La Fr	60	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
74	50	..	Am Locomotive	1700	36	34⅛	36	35
37⅜	18	..	Am Loco pf	200	74	71⅜	74	..
33½	21	1¼	Am Metal	1300	25⅝	25	25¼	25⅜
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	199000	33½	30½	33½	30
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2700	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
26¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	25	24	24¾	..
17⅜	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	200	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	..
38¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	7100	15¾	14⅝	15	14¾
7⅝	3¼	..	Am Seating	8700	25⅜	24½	25	24½
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞
84½	71¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9700	46¼	45⅛	46⅛	45⅝
20	8	..	AmSm & R 6% pf	200	82½	83¼	83¼	81½
61	48	2	Am Steel Fdries	500	22	21½	22	..
44¼	37	2	Am Steel F pf	30	74	74	74	..
61	46	2	Am Stores	100	41	41	41	..
128¼	107¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	500	52	51½	52	51
13	4⅝	..	Am Tel & Tel	9700	124	121¾	123½	121
28⅜	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	10	10	10	..
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Type F pf	300	34	34	34	23¾
80	54	6	Am Wat W&E	11000	21¼	20¾	20¾	20⅝
17½	11⅜	..	Am Wat 1pf	100	72	72	72	..
83⅜	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	3900	15¼	14⅜	15	14⅞
3¼	1¼	..	Amal Writ Pap	1000	77	75¾	77	76
9	5⅜	..	Amal Writ Pap pf	2980	14¼	12⅜	13⅜	12¾
17⅝	13½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	6900	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛
31⅜	26¼	1	Anchor Cap	100	30½	30⅛	30½	29¾
88	76⅛	7	Archer Daniels	1400	31¾	30⅜	31¼	30
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Del pf	700	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill A	900	59¾	58½	59⅜	58¾
64½	55	..	Armour Ill B	1000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
8⅜	3⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	600	7	7	7	7
3¼	1	..	Arnold Constable	600	7⅜	7	7⅜	..
18½	11¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	800	3¾	3½	3¾	..
74	50	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	..
60	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	77	76	76	76
73¾	54	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	59	59	59	..
54¼	39	..	Atchison T&SF	1400	66⅞	65⅜	66⅛	65
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Coast Line	700	49	48½	49	48½
35¼	30¼	.50b	Atl Refining	2100	31½	31	31⅜	31
12¼	7⅛	..	Atlas Powder	120	50	48½	50	45¼
57¼	47¾	2	Atlas Tack	900	13¼	11⅜	13¼	11
16⅜	7	..	Auburn Auto	9700	57⅜	55½	56⅛	55½
10¾	5⅜	..	Austin Nichols	1700	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15⅞
			Aviation Corp Del	14000	8⅝	8	8⅜	8

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	4000	14	13⅜	13¾	13½
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	51½	51¼	51¾	..
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1000	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	33¾	33	33½	..
6¼	3	..	Barker Bros	2700	5⅝	5¼	5⅞	5¼
34¾	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	840	34½	31¾	34½	31
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	1600	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅛
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1000	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	59¼	59½	59½	..
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	3700	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
110½	95½	5.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
14½	9½	1½	Benefi Ind L	700	16	15	16	14
23⅞	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	1900	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
33¾	26½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
49½	34¾	..	Consol Film I pf	1000	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	15¾
17⅜	15⅝	3	Consol Gas	7800	39½	38½	39⅜	38¼
92½	82	..	Consol Gas pf	200	87½	87½	87½	86¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	8500	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8½	6½	..	Container A	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	900	13	12½	13	12⅝
8½	5	..	Cont Baking B	1500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Can	300	77⅝	77½	77⅝	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Insurance	900	32	31¾	31¾	30½
20¾	16½	..	Cont Motors	800	2½	2	2	2
84½	71	3	Corn Products	3000	19½	18⅝	19	18⅜
142	135	7	Corn Prod pf	1000	72¾	72¼	72¾	72
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	130	140¾	140	140	..
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	4200	8½	7⅞	8¼	8
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14½
4¼	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	300	32	32	32	..
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	34	34	34	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	7⅞	7	7⅞	7
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	50	38½	38½	38½	..
24	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1800	23¾	23¼	23¾	..
69¾	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	2100	69¾	69	69¾	..
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	4100	4¼	4	4¼	..
21½	11	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜
			Cutler Hammer	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..

—D—

8⅛	6	.20b	Davega St	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	14½	14½	..
34⅛	26½	..	Deere & Co	900	31⅝	30⅜	31⅛	30¾
73½	52	..	Del & Hudson	600	64	62¼	64	62¾
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1700	29¾	28½	29	28½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	80	79	80	79
49½	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	700	46	45¾	46	..
109	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	109	109	109	..
28½	24¾	1	Diamond Match	400	25¼	25	25	25¾
31½	22	1½	Diamond M pf	600	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
38⅝	32	..	Dome Mines	4200	38	37⅞	38	37⅞
23	19	1.20t	Dominion Stores	4500	22½	22¼	37½	37½
28½	14¾	..	Douglas A	3300	23¾	22¼	23¾	22¼
11½	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
7¾	6½	..	Dresser B	1000	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
40¾	27	..	du Pont de Nem	4400	99	97¼	98	97
19¼	11½	.50b	du Pont deb	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119½
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	7500	16½	15⅜	16½	15⅜
31⅜	18⅜	.1	Comm Credit	600	69¾	68¾	69½	68⅛
28	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	2900	31¾	30¾	31½	30½
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	160	28¾	28	28	28
50	38	2	Comm Cred 2pf	100	100	98	98	100
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	400	49¼	49	49½	50
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	20	28¾	28	28	28
103½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	2800	56	53¾	56	55¾
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	400	103¼	103	103¼	102½
34¾	27	..	Comwith & So	5200	27¾	26⅞	27¼	27
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	6500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3⅜
31¼	23	1.30	Conoleum Nairn	600	40½	39¼	40	49¾
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	500	28½	27½	28¼	28
17½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
37⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	7800	39½	38½	39⅜	38¼
92½	82	3	Consol Gas pf	200	87½	87½	87½	86¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	8500	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8½	6½	..	Container A	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	900	13	12½	13	12⅝
8½	5	..	Cont Baking B	1500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Can	300	77⅝	77½	77⅝	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Insurance	900	32	31¾	31¾	30½
20¾	16½	..	Cont Motors	800	2½	2	2	2
84½	71	3	Corn Products	3000	19½	18⅝	19	18⅜
142	135	7	Corn Prod pf	1000	72¾	72¼	72¾	72
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	130	140¾	140	140	..
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	4200	8½	7⅞	8¼	8
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14½
4¼	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	300	32	32	32	..
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	34	34	34	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	7⅞	7	7⅞	7
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	50	38½	38½	38½	..
24	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1800	23¾	23¼	23¾	..
69¾	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	2100	69¾	69	69¾	..
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..

—D—

8⅛	6	.20b	Davega St	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	14½	14½	..
34⅛	26½	..	Deere & Co	900	31⅝	30⅜	31⅛	30¾
73½	52	..	Del & Hudson	600	64	62¼	64	62¾
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1700	29¾	28½	29	28½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	80	79	80	79
49½	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	700	46	45¾	46	..
109	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	109	109	109	..
28½	24¾	1	Diamond Match	400	25¼	25	25	25¾
31½	22	1½	Diamond M pf	600	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
38⅝	32	..	Dome Mines	4200	38	37⅞	38	37⅞
23	19	1.20t	Dominion Stores	4500	22½	22¼	37½	37½
28½	14¾	..	Douglas A	3300	23¾	22¼	23¾	22¼
11½	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
7¾	6½	..	Dresser B	1000	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
40¾	27	..	du Pont de Nem	4400	99	97¼	98	97
19¼	11½	.50b	du Pont deb	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119½
71	58	2	Duplan Silk	200	22	21¾	22	..
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	230	99½	98¾	99½	98¾

—E—

12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	900	11⅜	11¾	11¾	..
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	90¾	90	90½	89
133	123	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	131	131	131	..
22¾	13½	.25e	Eaton Mfg	1400	20¾	20¼	20½	19½
21½	11⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	800	18	17½	17½	17½
31⅜	18⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8800	30¾	29¼	30	29¾
99	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	96	96	96	..
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1600	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
7½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	6½	6¼	6¾	6¾
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
19⅝	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	16	15	16	14¾
52	44	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	14¼	14	14¼	13¾
1⅞	⅜	..	Elec Sto Battery	200	46	46	46	45½
124¾	120	7	Elec Horn Coal	500	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
8¾	4½	..	Endicott John pf	50	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
2¾	1	..	Engineers Pub S	200	6	6	6	5¾

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Mar.12	Mar.10
10⅝	8⅞	1½	Equitable Off Big	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
34⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	1900	23	12	12¾	20½
27⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	27½	26½	27½	26½
14⅜	7¼	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	13½	13⅜	13⅝	12½
33⅜	9	..	Evans Products	2200	21¼	20⅜	21¼	20¾
8¾	4	..	Exchange Buffet	480	9	8¾	8¾	8¾

—F—

7¾	4⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	50	7¼	6⅝	7¼	7½
6⅝	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	60	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	15	15	15	..
10½	7¼	..	Fairbanks Co	100	2	2	2	..
61	34½	..	Fed Lt & Trac	1500	9¼	8¾	9	..
82	70	..	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	57	57	57	55½
3⅜	2	..	Fed M & S pf	100	81	81	81	78
4	1¾	.60f	Fed Screw W	300	4	4	4	4½
31	22¾	.80f	Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	..
25½	18	.40	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	29	28¾	29	..
81½	71	..	Firestone T & R	3900	23½	22¾	23	22¼
61½	54½	2½	Firstn T&S pf A	100	81	81	81	..
17⅜	8⅜	..	First Nat Stores	900	58⅝	58	58	58⅛
16⅜	10½	..	Follansbee B	100	14¾	13½	14¼	14
22	13	..	Food Mach	600	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	..
27½	19¾	.95e	Foster-Wheeler	200	19¾	19½	15¾	..
17¾	12¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	24½	23¾	24	19
17⅜	13¼	..	Foundation	500	14⅜	14¼	14¾	..
63	36¼	.7	Fox Film A	800	15½	15	15½	14⅞
50⅜	43⅜	2	Franklin Sim pf	10	57	57	57	..
			Freeport Texas	900	45	44½	45	44½

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4½	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	1800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	16½	16½	16½	..
11⅜	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	800	10½	10½	10½	10
43⅜	33½	..	Gen Am Trans	1800	41½	40⅝	41½	40⅜
21⅜	18½	..	Gen Asphalt	200	18½	18½	18½	18
14⅜	11	..	Gen Baking	1400	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12
108⅜	102¾	8	Gen Baking pf	50	105	105	105	..
10⅛	8¾	..	Gen Bronze	1800	9⅞	9¾	9¾	..
6¼	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	400	5¼	5	5¼	5½
35¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	13200	23¾	21⅞	22½	22
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3300	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
38⅞	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	1400	34¼	34¼	34¾	33½
1⅜	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	1800	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1¼
20	12	..	Gen Gas & E B	160	20	20	20	..
64½	54	3	Gen Mills	20	22	22	22	..
40	33½	1	Gen Motors	1200	55	54⅝	55	55¼
99⅞	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	32800	98⅞	97¼	98¾	97¾
8⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	200	5	5	5	..
77⅛	74	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	98¾	98¾	98¾	99
8⅝	2¼	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
45¾	33	1	Gen Py Signal	500	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	..
20	16	..	Gen Realty	5600	3	2⅞	3	2
22⅜	10½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	22⅜	22	22¼	..
12½	7	1	Gen Refractories	400	20	19¾	20	19½
6⅜	4½	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	11¾	11	11¼	11
24¼	18⅝	1	Gimbel Bros	800	8⅝	8	8⅜	..
99½	83	7	Glidden	3800	24	23¼

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Mills Now Operating at 51 P. C. of Capacity

Highest Rate Since Last August—Prices Mixed —Tin Plate Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—The progress of the steel industry continues steady. Operations are called 51 per cent of capacity by one competent observer, the highest rate since last August. The peak for recent years was 60 per cent reached last July.

It seems almost certain that this pace will be duplicated before the end of the first half of the year, possibly early in April.

Indicators for the industry are still favorable. Steel ingot production increased 25 per cent in daily rate during February while pig iron production gained 15 per cent.

Shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corporation increased 53,723 tons last month, totaling 385,000 tons, comparing with 331,777 tons in January, with 275,929 tons in February, 1933, and with 413,001 tons in February, 1932. In the second month of 1931 they had been 762,522 tons. Shipments for the first two months of the year have been 717,277 tons compared with 561,067 tons for the corresponding period of 1933.

Light Steel in Demand

The lighter forms of steel are still in best demand, with automobile makers and container manufacturers the most active purchasers. Automobile makers are straining to increase production rapidly, the only clouds being the strike threats. February automobile production at 229,543 units represented an increase of more than 100 per cent above January.

Tin plate manufacture is 75 to 80 per cent of capacity, and promises to reach 95 per cent before the end of the first half of the year. An interesting sidelight on the situation is the good demand from Japan for tin plate wasters, or seconds, which are raw materials for making toys and novelties. In fact, the supply is not sufficient to offset the demand.

Demand for heavier forms of steel is also increasing, particularly on the part of the railroads and construction industry.

The Seaboard Air Line has ordered more than 15,000 tons of rails and fastenings during the week, and the St. Louis & San Francisco has bought 18,000 tons of rails.

Price Situation Mixed

The steel price situation is somewhat mixed, with declines being offset by advances. Iron and steel scrap prices are strong and furnish the principal advances. The principal decline of the week was in low phosphorous pig iron, used for making certain kinds of steel. This was reduced $4 a ton to $19, Johnson City, Tenn.

Pig iron is still quiet in the East but quite active in the Middle West. Thus a Cleveland producer of merchant iron has so far sold 22,000 tons of iron for second quarter shipment. Probably the largest individual purchase involved 5000 tons of malleable pig iron by a user at Chicago.

It is interesting to observe that though pig iron production increased 15 per cent in February, production of merchant iron, or that sold in the open market, actually declined. The implication is that the foundry branch of the steel industry is not keeping pace with the industry as a whole.

The most active steel producing section of the country is Detroit which is gaited at close to 95 per cent of capacity. his district naturally produces chiefly automobile steel and is under a strain to get its steel out of the mills on schedule. The Cleveland district, which produces much light steel, is gaited at around 80 per cent.

Bowery Bank Reduces Interest Payments

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank, one of the largest savings institutions in New York, today reduced interest payments to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent on accounts of over $1000.

On accounts of less than $1000 the bank will continue to pay the 3 per cent rate that has been in effect for some time.

The generally reduced earning power of money, chiefly as a result of the low income on government bonds and curtailed returns from mortgage investments, was believed responsible for the reduction by the trustees, who also limited new accounts to $1000 in the future.

Want to Buy 50 Engines For So. African Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Sanction to spend about £600,000 on rolling stock for South African railways is to be sought from Parliament. The proposed renewals include 50 engines at a cost of about £8000 each. This would be the largest order for engines ever placed by the Union.

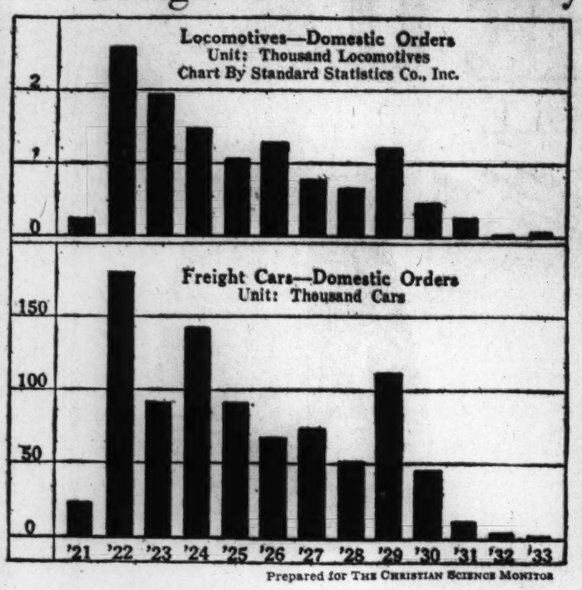
For some years there has been severe curtailment of railway expenditure owing to the economic depression and the falling railway revenue. But the time has now arrived, it is held, with traffic showing a marked improvement, for definite steps to be taken to cater for the future.

Canadian Customs And Excise Revenues Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Customs and excise revenue figures for February, 1934, were the highest since February, 1930, amounting to $3,317,475, an increase of $623,151 for February last year, said J. H. Bertram, collector of customs. Eight consecutive months now have shown an advance, the gains for these months totaling $2,383,256.

Rise in Locomotive And Freight Car Orders Likely



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If Improvement Measures Two or Three Hundred P. C. Above 1933 Manufacturers Will Still Be in a Subnormal Earnings Position

The gradually declining trend of orders for locomotives and freight cars from the peak of 12 years ago is shown above, the only marked exception being the upturn for 1929.

A substantial gain in orders will be shown this year, but if this improvement measures even 200 or 300 per cent over last year it will still leave the manufacturers as a whole in a subnormal earnings position.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Again the Street had politics on its mind most of the week. This seems almost a chronic condition. The financial district seems to have become, like the American people, more excitable about political than about financial or industrial drama.

For this last week, of course, the principal excitement has been the NRA code hearings and the discussions of the 36-hour week. Little attention was paid to the favorable House vote on the Connery 30-hour bill, as it is thought too severe for even the Administration to consider in its experimental recovery program. But the speech of the President, reviewing his now familiar economic philosophy and proposing that employers finance a further recovery experiment in high wages, received close attention, and even closer attention was given to the remarks of the General of the NRA, stating his intention of bringing out a surprise plan soon on hours and wages.

The NRA Program

The effect on the minds of employers was what interested the Street. The fear is that employers will be discouraged from new ventures, from taking on new commitments which might involve high pay rolls. And a second fear is that the higher wages will come out of dividends, a prospect which would hurt the investor's pocketbook and so make shares worth less.

Opinion in the Street is that the ultimate action of the NRA authorities will be much milder than the premonitions. It is thought that some trades will be favored with exemption, such as the textile industry. But on the other hand the steel and motor industries are expected to be cracked down on for more or less of a contribution to this unemployment relief program.

The Exchange Bill

Another political matter of importance to the Street was the fortunes of the exchange regulation bill. The Dickinson testimony was thought the most effectual analysis of the bill to date. The rumors, and then the direct assertion by responsible officials, that the bill bill would be substantially modified, were, as European financial writers say, "well received." The Street is wondering who actually wrote the bill, which bears the names of Senator Fletcher and Representative Rayburn. It is virtually sponsored by Mr. Pecora, is reported to have been written by Trade Commissioner Landis, and is also attributed to two Washington lawyers unknown to Wall Street, one bearing the name of Cohen. The Street was wrily amused by the story of one Washington columnist that the bill was written by the ex-students in Washington of Felix Frankfurter, playfully dubbed the "hotdog boys."

The Treasury offering surprised the Street. The $460,000,000 offering, just sufficient to cover the maturing notes on March 15, was priced so liberally that it immediately went to about 1½ points premium, a handsome profit to the holders of the maturities, and providing a considerable contrast to the shaving of the market by the Mellon and Mill Treasury administration. In spite of the low price of the offering, however, Treasury issues were stronger during the week than for a long time, continuing their long uptrend since November with considerable gains.

See Smaller Deficit

Part of this may have been due to the facts revealed in the daily Treasury statements. Although the deficit for February was $430,000,000, it is now running at the rate of only about $250,000,000 a month, so that at the end of the fiscal year, at the present rate, it will amount to only about $3,500,000,000 against the President's estimate of $7,300,000,000.

The Treasury net balance, which is now almost 10 times as large as a year ago, is enough to pay off in cash the April 15 Liberty bond maturity, the two remaining maturities on May 2 and June 15, take care of the deficit for the remainder of the year, and still leave the exchange stabilization fund intact. The Treasury could get through the rest of the current fiscal year without borrowing a nickel except for the refunding of its current bills.

The Air-Mail Controversy

The Street was not much pleased with the way the air mail is to be handed back to private hands. Many claim to see a move to prevent the existing companies from ever getting back their contracts. Strikes and potential strikes worried the Street, which will watch closely the results of the March 14 meeting of automobile labor and management under Wagner sponsorship. On Saturday the speculators in silver and silver shares began to finger their order pads as Washington news had the Dies and Feisinger silver bills reported out by the House Coinage Committee. Some skepticism still prevails about whether the current upturn in business will survive the reconstruction program, but, perhaps on account of the fact that the Street is tired of being bearish, perhaps because business keeps on doing well, the sentiment here is turning a little more optimistic.

In the matter of so-called intermediate credit, the banks are doing little more than waiting to let the Government go ahead and organize its own banks and find its own customers. Commercial loans are not increasing at all, and the increase in banks' portfolios is almost entirely in government securities. This is thought here to be a quite normal stage in recovery.

Increasing Volume Of Business Shown By Westinghouse Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—In its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. shows net loss from operations of $8,636,841, a slight improvement over the net operating loss of $8,903,540 in the previous year.

Orders received totaled $72,473,117, compared with $69,082,468 in 1932. While the total for the full year was 5% over that obtained in 1932, there was a decided contrast between the two years. In 1932 the trend was downward during the year, whereas in 1933 the trend turned upward starting from the low point in January.

The volume of business received in the last six months of 1933 was 48 per cent greater than the volume received in the like period of the previous year.

Sales billed for 1933 amounted to $68,188,353, compared with $77,073,586 in 1932, a decrease of 11.5 per cent.

General Motors Co. Dividend Fully Earned

In a letter to General Motors Company common stockholders accompanying the dividend check of 25 cents a share for the first quarter of 1934, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, says that although it is impossible to make a statement at this time regarding probable first-quarter earnings, the owners "may consider that this dividend payment will have been fully earned."

Earnings would be still greater, he adds, "if it were not for the fact that there have been delays in production carried over from last year, adversely affecting January and, to some extent, February sales."

Mexican Salt Industry Under Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An executive decree places the salt industry under direct control of the Federal Government, eliminating state and local taxes and authorizing the Ministry of National Economy to fix minimum and maximum prices to consumers in the various regions. Decree revises taxation and grants a subsidy to the National Salt Producers Association, virtually creating a monopoly for that organization.

U. S. Steel Head Sees Trade Gain During Year 1934

Expects Sales Increase—Defends Labor Policy—1933 Deficit Less

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Business outlook for the United States Steel Corporation for the year 1934 is "encouraging," says Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation.

In his annual report to stockholders Mr. Taylor said that January and February operations improved over the like months of 1933 and that "present indications point to increased business" with sales and volume exceeding that of 1933.

Mr. Taylor's optimism was followed by a warning that further improvement from the low operating point reached in 1932 is necessary before profitable results can be realized. He also said that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine definitely how successful the NRA will prove and whether the steel code should continue in its present form.

Defends Labor Policies

Labor policies of the steel corporation were vigorously defended in Mr. Taylor's report. He said that since the adoption of the code the hourly wages and salary rates have advanced about 25 per cent. This increase, he declared, added materially to production costs which were only partially offset by higher prices for products shipped in the last five months of 1933. The number of employees increased from 158,032 in 1932 to 172,577 in 1933, with the total pay roll increasing from $133,912,809 to $163,149,503.

The corporation had a net deficit for the year 1933 of $43,706,744, compared with a deficit after all charges and dividends of $91,891,867 the year before. With depreciation charges so much more than the year before, 1933 made a decidedly better showing. Net working capital did not change much, standing at $362,685,000, against $363,395,000 the year before. Undivided surplus declined to $287,330,506 from $329,100,247.

"The improvement resulted largely from a substantial increase in the volume of business," Mr. Taylor states. "Steel manufacturing plant facilities were operated during 1933 to the extent of approximately 29 per cent of capacity, compared with an average of 18 per cent in 1932. In 1933 the production of finished iron and steel products was 5,536,000 tons, compared with 3,591,000 tons in the previous year. Plant operations reached the low point in the first quarter, averaging but 16 per cent of capacity, rising to 27.5 per cent in the second quarter, 41 per cent in the third and 31 per cent in the final quarter. The improvement in business was progressive during each of the first seven months. Beginning with August there was a gradual recession until December, which showed a considerable increase over the preceding month."

Increase in Volume

Volume of business transacted in 1933 by all companies amounted to $524,968,768, which is an increase of $167,767,063 over the preceding year, the figures show.

The average prices for steel products shipped during the year were less than in 1932, Mr. Taylor continues. Based on the same relative tonnages of respective products shipped in both years, the net price received for domestic shipments was $2 a ton less than in 1932 and for export shipments $5.01 less than in 1932. He adds that beginning with August prices became better stabilized and some products showed moderate increases.

There were 187,987 registered holders of common stock and 63,047 holders of preferred stock as of Dec. 31, 1933, compared with 190,853 and 62,778 respectively at the end of 1932.

Big Production Expansion In March Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—The following tabulation presents estimates by the Standard Statistics Company of New York of changes in production of leading industries for March, 1934, as compared with the corresponding (bank holiday) month of 1933.

	Per cent
Automobiles, passenger	+150
Automobiles, trucks	+175
Automobile tires	+100
Cement	+ 20
Chemicals	+ 40
Coal	+ 40
Copper	+ 10
Electric power	+ 16
Flour	+ 9
Gas and fuel oil	+ 3
Gasoline	+ 10
Kerosene	+ 5
Lead	+ 50
Leather	+ 10
Lubricating oil	+ 30
Lumber	+ 50
Meat	— 5
Paper	+ 20
Petroleum	+ 2
Pig iron	+180
Shoes	+ 5
Silk	+ 10
Steel ingots	+210
Tobacco	+ 6
Wool	+ 32
Zinc	+ 75

Canadian Newsprint Firm Votes for Reorganization

QUEBEC, March 12 (AP)—Creditors and common stockholders of the bankrupt newsprint manufacturers, Price Brothers & Company, voted in favor of a reorganization proposal.

The scheme adopted was submitted to them at a meeting here presided over by Gordon W. Scott, trustee of the company, on behalf of the company itself with the backing of a syndicate composed of Duke-Price Power Company and Lord Rothmere and Lord Beaverbrook.

The preferred shareholders, to whom the syndicate made a last minute concession by deleting from their scheme a clause giving the sinking fund for bonds and debentures a prior claim on the company's earnings available for dividends,

Optimistic for 1934

Underwood & Underwood—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Myron C. Taylor

Chairman of the Board and Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation.

Declares Large Soviet-American Trade Illusory

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—The United States should avoid entering into a trade agreement with Russia that may prejudice our trade arrangements with other countries that provide a large permanent market for both our producer and consumer goods, according to a statement by James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

In an extended discussion on Russo-American trade relations just published in pamphlet form, Mr. Farrell points out that because of Russia's economic policy of national self-sufficiency, there is little ground for envisaging a large permanent Russian market for American manufactured goods. Exports from the United States are largely consumer goods and the absence of such a market in Russia is emphasized.

Great Britain and Italy found their trade arrangements with Russia were unsatisfactory, Mr. Farrell says. In both cases the countries discovered that eventually Russia had by far the most favorable balance of trade.

Not a Permanent Market

"Unless the philosophy underlying the Communistic economic order in Russia is altered fundamentally, the hopes held out for trading advantages in a stable and permanent Russian market do not seem possible of attainment," Mr. Farrell continues. "The fact that England is seeking dollar-for-dollar trade with Russia, and that Canada has had reason to complain of the adverse effects upon her trade of the dumping by Russia of grain, pulpwood, lumber, butter and other products, should cause the United States to weigh carefully the terms of any trade agreement with the Soviet Union. Russia is a market for producer goods. The foreign trade of the United States has been developed largely by the sale abroad of consumer goods."

Mr. Farrell is of the opinion that as Canada is second only to Great Britain as our leading market, this country should avoid the mistake of making any barter arrangements with Russia which would make it harder for this country to effect more advantageous trading terms with Canada.

Referring to the subject of long-term credits, Mr. Farrell believes that very little can be sold to Russia without credit for terms as long as 25 years. The solution of this question, he says, seems to lie with the new Export-Import Bank organized recently by the Federal Government.

Objections Listed

"The proposal," says Mr. Farrell, "that a buying and selling corporation should be established, with capital supplied by the Government for the promotion of trade with Russia, is open to the objection that it lends an exaggerated importance to our trade with Russia as compared with our huge trade with the rest of the world. The buying operations of this proposed corporation, confined to the Russian market, would inevitably tend to bring about the conditions complained of in England and Italy, by seriously dislocating our trade with other exporting countries."

Large Increase In Farmers' Buying Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—A 28 per cent increase for the year in the buying power of farmers in the 11 Far Western states is set forth by the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking system, in a report showing that the 1933 crops for the area increased $146,556,000 over 1932 to a value of $662,670,000, the highest total in three years.

Higher prices for products rather than increased production, the bank states, account for the larger income of the farmer. The value of the 1933 crop, it is added, exceeds the 1931 return by 3.7 per cent.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 70 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

Economist Says Exchange Control Bill Deflationary

Sees Some of Fletcher-Rayburn Restrictions as Beneficial, Others as Harmful—Not Against Short Selling—Deprecates Higher Margin Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—That there is a decided threat of deflation more or less immediate, in the Fletcher-Rayburn bill to control stock exchange speculation, is the statement of Charles O. Hardy, economist of the Brookings Institution. The author sees some of the provisions of the bill as practical and beneficial, other as harmful.

He says:

Ban On Short Selling

"Short selling is to be prohibited unless permitted by the Federal Trade Commission. In order to make a short sale, it is necessary for the seller to borrow certificates to deliver to the buyer.

"As for the economic effects of this provision, economists generally hold that short selling helps to readjust stock prices to a decline in real values. Also it restrains excessive price advances in periods of stock market optimism, and provides a 'cushion' of buying orders on price breaks.

"It is true that at times short selling operations by powerful groups may unduly depress prices, just as pool-buying operations may push prices unduly high. On the whole, however, short selling probably makes prices conform more closely to real values than would otherwise be the case.

"The prohibitions on pegging prices and on cornering securities also are probably enforceable, inasmuch as these practices can easily be detected. In any case, cornering will disappear if short selling is effectively eradicated.

"On the other hand, it will prove difficult to outlaw all manipulation of security prices. The provisions of the bill which aim directly at such manipulation are sound in purpose.

"The prohibition on stop-loss orders aims at a desirable objective. Undeniably a bunching of such orders destroys the self-corrective operation of a price change.

"But the prohibition cannot be effective. For a stop-loss order can be carried in the mind of a speculator as well as on the books of a broker. If I buy stock at 80, expecting to sell out if it goes down to 78, it makes little difference whether I have actually ordered a broker to sell for me at 78.

Higher Margins

"The provision for much higher margins implies a fundamental change not only in the character of the margin business, but also in the financing of corporate investment. Two specific ideas underlie the proposal. One is that a trader on a thin margin is likely to be a demoralising influence in the market, because he must sell as soon as the price of his securities goes down even a few points. The second idea is to curtail the volume of bank credit used in stock speculation.

"As to the first point, it is true that when there are many weakly margined accounts in a falling market, the exhaustion of margins forces additional selling. Thus a price decline, instead of correcting itself by attracting new buyers, causes a further decline.

"However, the remedy proposed in the Fletcher-Rayburn bill does not change that kind of situation. The bill would merely shift the point at which the forced selling would occur.

"For instance, if a broker carries a client on a 30-point margin, and will sell him out whenever a price decline brings the margin down to 20 points, the real working margin is 10 points. If a trader puts up $48 for a stock selling at 80—as required in the pending bill—he must be sold out as soon as the price goes down at all. If he puts up $58, his working margin becomes 10 points.

Bank Credit and Speculation

"This is the same state of affairs as if he had put up a 30-point margin with the broker's sell-out level fixed at 20 points. In other words, the margin that must be kept intact is of no consequence. The real working margin is the amount at the trader's disposal over and above what he must have left when the broker sells him out.

"The second idea behind requiring higher margins is of deeper import. The bill forbids banks to lend to customers on listed securities more than brokers may lend, unless the stocks have been paid for in full by the borrower at least 30 days previously. If this provision were omitted, evasion of the higher margin requirement would be easy.

"But the prohibition does not affect merely the loans made by banks to finance short-time speculation. It touches also a very large proportion of the total bank credit of the country. Indeed, one of the chief advantages of listing a security is to enable its owner to get a larger amount of credit on it. Hereafter, listing of a security is apparently to have the opposite effect.

"Even in normal times the proposed law would require a tremendous liquidation of bank credit. At present, when securities values have shrunk and banks are necessarily lenient about pressing for collections, the requirement would be exceptionally drastic.

"Sponsors of the bill insist that its purpose is to release for trade and industry the credit now tied up in speculation. But speculation does not tie up funds. In form, the bank loans may be made to the speculator or to his broker. Nevertheless, the money passes directly to the seller of the security.

"From the standpoint of banking safety this change is not needed. In fact, the best loans which banks have are those made on the security of active listed stocks. These loans could not be replaced by equally sound loans of any other type. They can be liquidated only if the stocks are bought by those who now own the bank deposits.

"Hence the net effect of this feature of the Fletcher-Rayburn bill would necessarily be to curtail sharply the volume of both bank deposits and bank loans. In the long run this would probably be beneficial. But the immediate effect would be deflationary, and deflation is certainly not what the sponsors of the bill want at present."

(Copyright by the Brookings Institution, 1934.)

Favorable Reports Still Coming From Chicago Territory

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—Steadiness in retail and wholesale turnover, a slight bracing in industrial employment in lines making household utilities, and favorable reports from the public utilities featured the past week in Chicago, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Employment reflected the curtailment in personnel ordered by the CWA although the institution of several new building and remodeling projects for a Century of Progress compensated, in great measure, for the let-down.

Early Easter buying in the department stores, aided by a snappy cold spell, continued to keep retail transactions well above the corresponding dismal period of 1933. Home remodeling is said to have contributed heavily to the more recent buying.

Wholesalers appear well satisfied with current demands. The only questionable spot on their horizon is reported in lower Indiana, where rural consumers appear to have caught up with present needs.

In the gas, electric and telephone fields, the general trend is said to be upward. The gas records seem particularly bright.

Railroad buying and reconditioning is finding its counterpart in the activity at several local equipment shops. The Chicago steel area is also maintaining a steady pace. One interesting indication of this is the almost total lack of residential vacancies in Hammond and other near-by communities.

Name of Morgan Is Brought Into Aircraft Probe

Sells Mitchell's Stock—Guaranty Trust Head Hits Higher Margins

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—The firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. sold a block of 4500 shares of United Aircraft stock put up as collateral by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the board of the National City Bank, confidential records of the New York Stock Exchange, placed in the record of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today, revealed.

As the committee today made public huge compilations of names representing all recent buyers and sellers of United stock of 100 shares or over, they were eagerly scanned to determine if any "leak" had occurred between Washington and Wall Street just prior to the President's cancellation of air-mail contracts.

No Evidence of Leak

The Morgan firm's sale of the Mitchell collateral gave no evidence of a leak, but cleared up the question of the company's relation to the stock. One inference was that Mr. Mitchell had been "sold out." A number of other sales hastily scrutinized by examiners and reporters, as they were put in the record today by Mr. Richard Whitney, head of the stock exchange, revealed prominent names, but no direct evidence thus far of market manipulation.

Meanwhile the regular hearings on the revised stock market control bill continued, with Mr. William C. Potter, chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, telling the committee that the margin requirements of the earlier draft of the drastic bill would have "a harmful, deflationary effect" not only on banks but the exchanges of the country.

The committee has come to about the same conclusion as Mr. Potter and is recasting its bill and a bitter struggle is going on behind the scenes over its new provisions. Originally it was expected the revised bill would be ready for release this morning, but Mr. Ferdinand Pecora announced that it would not be completed before Wednesday or Thursday.

The Aircraft Probe

Mr. Whitney literally threw the big tomes of trading lists in United Aircraft stock on the committee table today and washed his hands of the matter. Among others, Miss Ruth F. McGraw of 444 House Office Building, was shown to have sold 200 shares short. This is the address of Representative Andrew Edminston (D.) of West Virginia. A larger unexplained block of 43,000 shares, sold on the long account, was attributed to the "Eagles' Nest Corporation" of 291 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Neither the telephone directory of that city, nor the state industrial directory listed such a corporation.

The big lists gave newspaper men a harrowing hour or two as they plowed through it, checking off names. Superficially, however, first reading showed no spectacular disclosures.

In his testimony Mr. Potter said: "I come now to a matter of greater moment, that is whether the margin requirements set forth in the bill should control the action of banks in making loans upon collateral security. It seems to me that it would be undesirable to place such a rigid limitation of collateral loans which may be made by banks. I would recommend that banks should be excluded from this section of the bill dealing with such collateral loans.

"I am fearful that the margin requirements of the bill, not only as applied to banks, but as applied to the exchanges as well, will have a harmful, deflationary effect. These results would be contrary to the course deemed advisable by high authority as an integral part of the recovery program. To demonstrate, the low price of securities during the past two years as compared to current market prices would very generally require banks to exact margin upon listed securities to the extent of 150 per cent of the amount of their advances."

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The Children's Page

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IF ANYBODY had been awake in the house where Little Cat lived, that wakeful person might perhaps have heard old Grandfather Clock in the hall make a faint whirring noise, and then that person would have known that Grandfather Clock was about to strike the hour on his reliable gong.

After he had made that faint whirring noise, old Grandfather Clock began striking the time, which is a funny way to describe his behavior because you might think he was angry with it. But what it means, of course, is that he began striking his gong in a perfectly friendly and good-natured way so that anybody who heard him would know what time it was.

When Grandfather Clock struck his gong once, Little Cat paid no attention at all. He slept on in his basket all curled up. When Grandfather Clock struck his gong a third time Little Cat lifted one ear, and when Grandfather Clock had struck six times Little Cat lifted his paw to his nose. Even when Grandfather Clock had struck 12 times it was some minutes before Little Cat sat up in his basket and yawned and stretched and rubbed his eyes with his front paws.

"Twelve o'clock!" said Little Cat. "Well, upon my word if I wasn't sound asleep! I must be up and about. I must be up and about at once."

He jumped out of his basket, quickly washed his face with his paws and combed his whiskers with his claws, got his little cane and let himself out of the house. But once outside he couldnt help stopping and looking at the beautiful night.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat, standing on his hind legs like a little gentleman and leaning on his little cane as he looked up at the moon. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Down the Gravel Walk

Then he went briskly down the gravel walk to the gate, stepping on his hind legs and tapping with his cane like a little gentleman, and out through the gate and along the sidewalk to the Smithses' house where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. Dog Wow was sitting at the Smithses' gate. He had on his soft brown felt hat and was looking anxiously under the brim in the direction of the house where Little Cat lived. When he saw Little Cat coming he raised his left front paw to the brim of his hat.

"You are later than usual, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But there is still time for a walk."

"I overslept myself, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, saluting with his cane. "The clock had already struck 12 before I really woke up."

"One does oversleep sometimes Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I have done it myself."

"I went to sleep late, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Our cook was entertaining company. A cousin from what they call the Old Country, wherever that is, and a cook friend. They stayed late and talked so much and so loud that I could not get to sleep."

"But it was interesting to hear them, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It is often quite interesting to hear human people talk. I don't mean always, but often."

"They all talked at once, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "You could hear them talking, but you couldn't catch what they were saying."

"It is very remarkable, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "the way they can hear and talk at the same time. What they mean by the Old Country is a place called 'You're Up' where a great many cooks come from. But it sounds to me more like a game than a country."

Conversing in this amiable way Little Cat and Dog Wow were already walking along the street. Little Cat stepping on his hind legs like a little gentleman, and Dog Wow going on all fours so that they could converse more conveniently. Dog Wow, of course, had to walk slowly to keep his pace down to Little Cat's, and Little Cat had to walk briskly to keep up with Dog Wow, so that anybody who saw them might have thought that Dog Wow was just strolling along and that Little Cat was going somewhere in quite a hurry.

But there was nobody to see them and they were so well used to walking that way together that neither of them thought anything about it. Now and then, when they were not saying anything at all, as will often happen when good friends are taking a walk together, Dog Wow walked on his hind legs with his front paws crossed behind his back. But it was harder to walk slowly on his hind legs than on all fours.

"Once I almost got to sleep, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "and just then the cousin saw me behind the stove. So nothing would satisfy her but to have me out of my basket, and call me 'Kitty-Kitty,' and try to tempt me to chase the end of a string. But I wouldn't, and at last she gave it up and I got back in my basket."

"That's the advantage, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "of having a house of your own like mine. When I am at home nobody can get in to keep me awake."

"I like the cook, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But enough of this subject. She is a sweet lady and usually spends her evening quietly reading the newspaper."

So they fell to talking about other subjects except when now and then they said nothing at all and Dog Wow walked on his hind legs with his front paws crossed behind his back. As often happened they talked a little about the moon, and whether there really was a man in it, and where could it be when you didn't see it, and where was the rest of it when you only saw part of it. You never saw the man, said Dog Wow, until you saw the whole moon, and then his face filled it all up, and if he was a real man—why, where was the rest of him?

Little Cat said he didn't believe there was a man in the moon any more than there was a man in a pansy although there was a face in a pansy, and that perhaps the moon was a flower that just grew up and then disappeared and grew up again.

They had by now gone along Milkweed Avenue past Buttercup Road and were not far from where Milkweed Avenue went over the brook.

"It is astonishing, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, pointing with his cane, "how many things those careless human people do leave around the world! What do you suppose is that? It looks like a ball fastened to the end of a stick. I do not recall ever seeing anything like it."

A Baby's Plaything

"I am surprised that you haven't, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It is quite a common plaything and is called a rattle. Babies play with it. What you call a stick is the handle and what you call a ball is hollow and has something inside to make a noise. I will show you."

Dog Wow picked up the object in his strong teeth. He gave it several good shakes, and Little Cat heard a rattling noise.

"I hear it, Dog Wow," exclaimed Little Cat, tapping excitedly with his cane. "Rattle-rattle! So that's why they call it a rattle. And you say babies play with it?"

"They shake it in their little hands, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "The noise delights them."

"But how did it get here, Dog Wow?" asked Little Cat.

"A baby, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "takes great pleasure in throwing things away. One has to watch a baby all the time. When it has finished playing with its plaything, it throws the plaything away."

"But what if it wants to play with its plaything again, Dog Wow?" asked Little Cat.

"A baby doesn't think of that, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It weeps for its plaything. But of course somebody has usually picked it up again as soon as the baby has thrown it away."

"Nobody picked it up this time, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "That poor baby has lost its rattle."

"I think I know whose baby that baby is, Little Cat," said Dog Wow "I think it is Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's baby. I saw it yesterday afternoon being perambulated in its perambulator. The young lady who takes care of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's baby was pushing the perambulator. And I think the baby was playing with a rattle. And the perambulator was being pushed in this direction. I see plainly what happened. The baby finished playing with its rattle and threw it away when the young lady wasn't looking."

"And then the sun went down and it was too late for the young lady to go and hunt for the rattle, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "We must take that rattle back to that baby. But are you sure it was Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's baby?"

"I'm as sure as bones, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

The Baby's Home

Dog Wow carried the rattle in his strong teeth, and Little Cat walked beside him, stepping on his hind legs like a little gentleman and now and then twirling his cane round his front paw. They turned back, for the Robinsons lived in a neat cottage on Milkweed Avenue. As they went in at the gate Dog Wow suddenly stopped and in less than half a second afterward Little Cat suddenly stopped too.

"What is that noise, Little Cat?" asked Dog Wow, speaking in a mumbly way because he had the rattle in his mouth.

"It sounds like weeping, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"I know what it is, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It is Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's baby."

"Do you think it is weeping for its rattle, Dog Wow?" asked Little Cat.

"Very likely, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But it is weeping less and less. They have given it something else to play with. Now it has stopped. I think it has gone to sleep."

"If you put the rattle on the door step, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "perhaps the young lady will find it before the baby wakes up."

"It is the best we can do, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

So Dog Wow put the rattle on the doorstep, and Little Cat waited for him at the gate.

"I'm glad we found that rattle, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail as he walked back to the gate on his hind legs.

"I'm glad we did, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, leaning on his cane. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and finding Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's baby's rattle that it threw away when the young lady wasn't looking. What fun! What fun!"

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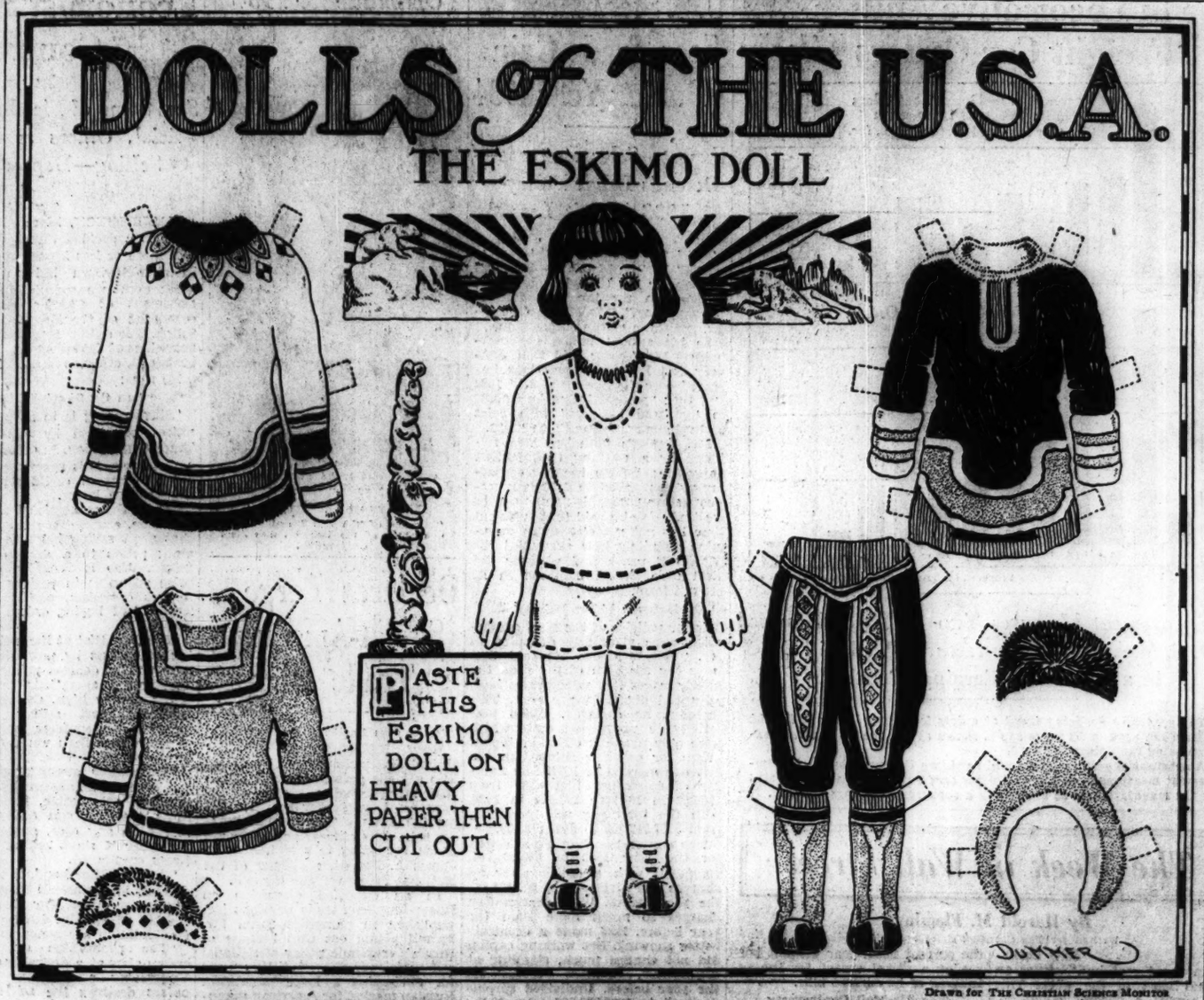


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Children's Music Corner

By GLADYS M. STEIN

The Kitchen Orchestra

"OH, DEAR, why did it have to rain today?" complained little Jean as she stood watching the big drops running down the window-pane one Saturday morning.

"Don't worry about the rain," said Ralph, her 10-year-old brother. "Go to the front door and call across the street to John and Marie, and tell them to come right over because I've got something to do that will be lots of fun!"

"What is it?" cried Jean. "Tell me quick!"

"No, not yet. You hurry and call them, and I'll be ready to play by the time they get here."

Gayly Jean did as Ralph asked and soon the four children were gathered in the cozy living room.

"What's the idea of the dishes and pans?" inquired John as he glanced at the things Ralph had placed on the low table.

"For a Kitchen Orchestra," Ralph answered.

"You don't mean that we are to make music on kitchen things?" exclaimed Marie in surprise.

"Not exactly music," he admitted. "But I thought we could sing old songs that we all knew, and beat time on those pots and pans too."

"Hurrah!" shouted John. "That will be just like the Toy Orchestra they have at school."

"Yes, that's what I thought," Ralph confessed, "and see here," he added, pointing at a small blackboard propped up on a chair, "I have written down the words of 'Yankee Doodle'."

"But what does the rest of it mean?" interrupted Jean.

"I'll show you in a minute," promised Ralph, "but first let's all of us sit in a semicircle around this blackboard."

When they had taken their seats, Ralph handed Marie a thin water glass and a silver teaspoon. To John he gave a pair of battered tin pot covers with wooden knobs on them. Jean received a green glass bowl and a silver spoon, while for himself he kept on old tin dishpan and a large wooden spoon.

"You see," he continued, "I wrote the words to be sung above the line, and the places where you are to play your instruments extra hard are written in capital letters.

"On the next space I marked the places where the water glass is to be struck, so please, Marie, be careful to hit your glass at the very same time that you sing those words.

"The second space is for Jean's bowl, and it is not to be hit as often as Marie's glass.

"The third space is for John's pot covers which are used only for extra loud notes.

"The bottom space is for my dishpan drum, and I'll play it very softly except on the words which are written in capitals."

"You see each pair of lines is almost the same," said Ralph, "but in the chorus John's pot covers come in on the 'Yan' of 'Yankee' each time, and then on 'mind' and 'hand,' and these are the places where you must play extra hard. Now then, all together":

Fath'r and I went down to camp
Along with Captain Good'in,
And there we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty puddin',
Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy.

When they grew tired of "Yankee Doodle" John wrote out the words of other songs and they all helped to arrange the parts for their kitchen utensils.

I like to sing,
I like to play,
I like to fill the air,
With music every day!

	Fath'r	and	I	went	down	to	camp
GLASS	hit		hit	hit	hit	hit	hit
BOWL	hit		hit		hit		hit
POT COVER							hit
DISH PAN	hit		hit	hit	hit	hit	hit

	Along	with	Captain	GOOD'IN,			
GLASS	hit	hit	hit	hit	hit	hit	
BOWL						hit	
POT COVER						hit	
DISH PAN	hit	hit	hit	hit	hit	hit	

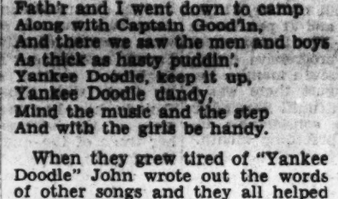
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The First Two Lines of "Yankee Doodle" as They Appeared on the Blackboard.

The Eighty-Eight Mile Race

HERE is a fine game for rainy days. To play it you will need 13 small squares of cardboard. On these draw whole, half, and quarter notes. Make three of each kind, and on the thirteenth square write "D. C." in capital letters.

Put the squares in a box so that the players cannot see what they are getting when they pick one up.



Squares Showing the Cards Used, and the Score (in the Corner of the Card) for Each. If You Draw the "Da Capo" Card (From the Beginning), You Must Go Back to the Beginning Again.

Begin the game by gathering your players around the keyboard of a piano and giving each a counter. Then let them take turns in drawing a card from the box. If the player gets a square with a whole note on it, he may move his counter upward four keys from the bottom of the keyboard. The next player picks up a card and advances his counter upward as many keys as there are counts to the note on the card. (See illustration). If a player draws the Da capo square he loses all his miles and has to begin again at the bottom key.

You Can Draw a Keyboard on Wrapping Paper

Every key either black or white is a mile, and the game is exciting because you never know when you will get the Da capo card.

The player who gets to the top key of the piano first wins.

Always replace your squares in the box after moving your counters so that there will be a good number to draw from.

For counters use large, thick buttons so that they won't slip down between the keys.

If you do not have a piano you can easily draw a picture of a keyboard on wrapping paper. There are 36 black, and 52 white keyes. Use the following sketch as a pattern, and add more keys on the right-hand side until you have 88 in all.

The March Carnival

By LOUISE C. HASTINGS

INVITATIONS to the March Carnival of 1934 have already been sent out. When the guests appear the tables will all be spread and the feasts will begin. Some of the bird guests are returning from the sunny South where they have been vacationing for the winter season. Other guests will be frogs. March is the month of frogs. Others have remained with us all the year round — woodpeckers, nuthatches, chickadees, crows and jays, the "Old Faithfuls."

With the first arrivals are bluebirds. They do not come in a flock, as they traveled south in the autumn, but will come singly. As soon as they appear they will sing their sweetest music. Robins will come about the same time, but robins do not sing immediately. They "laugh" and "scold," but not until April weather appears, do they tune up from the house-tops and the tops of the highest trees.

The Song Sparrow

Another bird to fall into line early in the month is song sparrow. A sober little fellow, he is full of sunshine, and with only a short wait he sings and sings as if his little throat would burst. From bushes and low trees his beautiful music gives real joy to all who love the birds.

Listen! From the tall grasses in the meadow comes a sweet, "I see you . . . You can't see me." This is the meadow lark. Flying is hard work for him for he is quite a heavy bird, and he does as little of it as possible. So his song is usually heard from the floor of the meadow. Such a pretty bird as he is! His bright yellow breast with its dark necklace is very noticeable at this season of the year. (He is quite unlike the English lark, the skylark.)

Under an old wooden bridge by any little stream there is another bird hiding. Here the nest will be fashioned later on. What cares he how many automobiles and wagons rattle over the boards? He and his mate are used to noise and it never bothers them. Phoebe is this bird's name. He has a queer way of hunting for his food. He is one of Mother Nature's air sweepers. He sits on a branch, looking this way and that, then suddenly he flies away into the air, making a somersault. Then he returns right to the same branch, where he proceeds to watch the air for the next unsuspecting insect. You see, some of Mother Nature's tables are not spread on tree trunks, or in the meadows, or on the branches of trees—they are in the air!

Grackles are some of the expected guests that arrive rather early in the month of March. Do you know their squeaky-cart-wheel noises? They are easy to find because they are good-sized birds. Watch them. They walk. All birds do not walk.

"Wick - wick - wick - wick - wick!" calls a bird from our parks and woodlands. Golden-winged woodpecker, or flicker, or high-hole, sends his music far and wide quite early in the spring. When he flies his golden color which lines his wings makes a very attractive picture.

Spring Music

Spring music will soon begin in earnest. From orchards and meadows and woodlands, from tree top and tree trunk, songs will be heard. But there is other music than that of the birds. Frogs are waking from their winter rest. All winter they have been silent in the earth, or in their frozen spring-holes, but as soon as the insects appear they come forth and travel to the water, where their young will live. Sometime they will burst out into song. The orchestra will be different from the bird orchestra, but it has its own special place in the March Carnival. Frog talk belongs to early spring.

Among the earliest to be heard are the "peepers," or tree-toads, Pickering frogs, and the common changeable ones. Hark! What glorious music it is!

Wishes Fly Home Again

I'd like to be a sea gull
And soar above the sea,
Or a fuzzy, yellow duckling
And "Quack-quack" merrily,
Or a little sit-by-the-fire cat,
One that would mew and purr,
Or a jaunty, frisky squirrel
Quirking a tail of fur.
Or an elephant with big ears that flop,
Or a giraffe that could reach the top
Of a high, high tree; but I'd rather be
A go-to-school, play-at-home child like me.

CATHERINE L. BARKER.

The Mail Bag

Pembroke, Maine

Dear Buzzy:

I'm a little black and white coon kitty with a lovely, long, fluffy, curly coat of fur. I have little white mittens on all four paws. My abundant whiskers are long and elegant. I must not forget to mention my big, fluffy tail either, and the little, white, curly bib under my chin.

When I wish to come in from outdoors I wiggle the door knob! I love to play on the piano, too, only my mistresses don't enjoy it. I'm particularly fond of the bass and I'm always trying to peek under the music rack to see where the sound comes from.

My mistresses tell me that I remind them of you because I purr so beautifully. One morning I was purring my loudest and happiest to wish my mistresses a "Good morning" but they thought it was the coffee percolating! That is, until they discovered me. Sometimes they call me "Little Percolator" just for fun.

I was very pleased to read about your new playmate Tiddlywinks. A doggie comes to see me sometimes. He is a beautiful English setter. I know Snubs would like him.

With love from the little kitty,
Xantippe (Zan for short).

New York, N. Y.

Dear Snubs:

My "mother" has asked me to write to you because she loves you so, and then she says you and I are alike in one respect, and that is that I don't like to take baths. The only time I have a bath is when my "mother" gives me one, but now and then I dip my head in my drinking cup and that is bath enough for me.

You see I am a canary bird and birds generally like water.

I want to tell you of an exciting experience I had when I flew out of the kitchen window. You see we live on the eleventh floor, and as I had never flown any distance I found I had more than I bargained for. I didn't really want to leave my nice home, but it looked as if it would be so nice to fly around outside. Well, I was thankful when my "mother" got me back, and she said such lovely things to me that all was soon well again. Dicky.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and am interested in stamps. I would like to hear from a little boy in England about my age. Would he tell me what kind of games the boys in his country like to play best? Paul M.

Mrs. Eddy As I Knew Her

Edited and Reviewed by

Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy

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Favorites Come Through Early Matches in United States Tennis Tourney

Indoor Tennis Under Way With 31 Advancing

All but One of 11 Seeded Players Win Matches in Straight Sets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Famous international tennis stars scored impressive victories, as the thirty-fifth annual United States indoor tennis championship started Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory. All but one of the 32 matches in the first round were completed, the other being held over as a courtesy to Paul Feret of France, who needed another day of rest before making his amateur début here.

All but one of the 11 seeded players seen in action came through in straight sets, though several of these had extra-game sets on their hands before they emerged victors. Gregory S. Mangin, defending champion, was brought to 5-all by E. Ramey Donovan, before he captured the second set, and Kenneth B. Appel carried Jean Borotra to 8—6, in the first, with Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., on an adjoining court, winning the first set from Joseph Abrams, 7—5.

The only seeded player to drop a set was Andre Merlin, who found the hard drives of Albert Law Jr. of Jackson Heights, too powerful at the start, and lost the initial set at 6—3. But the young Frenchman hit his stride at the beginning of the second, and his sharpshooting tactics gave him the next two, 6—1 each.

Francis X. Shields was especially effective, defeating a former champion of the Seventh Regiment, Merritt Cutler, 6—1, 6—1, while Lester R. Stoefen was almost equally brilliant, eliminating the former intercollegiate champion, Julius Seligson, 6—3, 6—1.

Sixteen teams were drawn for the doubles, which will get under way Tuesday. Clifford S. Sutter, not in the singles, will combine with Eugene H. McCauliff, as the leading seeded pair, with Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., Wood and Shields, and R. Berkeley Bell and Frank R. Bowden, the other teams to oppose the French pairs, Borotra and Christian Boussus, and Merlin and probably Feret. In case the latter defaults, there are several young Americans who may step in as Merlin's partner. The summary:

F. X. Shields, International Club, defeated Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—1, 6—1.

E. H. Burns, Westminster T. C., defeated Frank E. Dante, Island T. C., 6—0, 6—3.

Sidney Seligson, New York, defeated A. L. McKim, Short Hills Club, 4—0, default.

William Thompson, Westminster T. C., defeated W. G. McMullin, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

E. H. McCauliff Jr., Ardsley, defeated Leonard Straus, Rutgers University, 6—0, 6—2.

Sheldon Morgenstern, New York, defeated Henry Dresher, Jackson Heights, 6—4, 6—4.

G. R. Preston, Seventh Regiment T. C., defeated Dr. Irving Epstein, Vichy Sport Club, France, 6—4, 9—7.

L. R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated M. B. Brown, Darien, Conn., 6—1, 6—4.

F. J. Rericha, Park Avenue T. C., defeated J. P. Potter, Island T. C., 6—2, 6—3.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, defeated E. W. Burns, Crescent, 6—3, 6—4.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated A. W. Swayze, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Armand L. Bruneau, Crescent, defeated Milton Jacobs, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

Morris Adelsberg, Cornell University, defeated S. V. Brubans, Union City, N. J., 9—7, 7—5.

Christian Boussus, International Club of France, defeated J. H. Pitman, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—3, 6—2.

G. S. Mangin, West Side T. C., defeated E. R. Donovan, Fordham University, 6—2, 7—5.

Lieut. R. N. Watt Jr., U. S. N., West Side T. C., defeated Edward DeGray, Brooklyn, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

M. H. Partridge, New Rochelle T. C., defeated F. J. Salichs, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—1, 6—2.

C. H. Schweikhardt, West Side T. C., defeated W. McC. Martin, Heights Casino, 6—2, 6—3.

R. B. Bell, Jackson Heights T. C., defeated Norman Comes, Oritani Field Club, Hackensack, 6—0, 6—0.

Wilson Rogers, Seventh Regiment T. C., defeated Irving Pratt, Piping Rock Club, 6—1, 8—6.

D. S. Hawley, East Orange T. C., defeated A. T. Friedman Jr., West Side T. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Andre Merlin, International Club of France, defeated Albert Law Jr., Jackson Heights T. C., 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

S. B. B. Wood Jr., West Side T. C., defeated Joseph Abrams De Witt Clinton H. S., 7—5, 6—4.

H. L. Bowman, West Side T. C., defeated Ray Palmer Jr., Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—4, 6—4.

Simon Miller, New York, defeated Melville Brill, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

S. L. Berger, New York, defeated David Geller, N. Y. U., 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

F. J. Bowden, University Heights T. C., defeated Carlisle Norwood 4th, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—1, 8—6.

Leo Janoff, New York, defeated G. H. Coster, Heights Casino, 6—3, 6—1.

Ernest Konlan, Hamilton T. C., defeated Leonard Hartman, Far Rockaway T. C., 3—6, 12—10, 6—3.

Jean Borotra, International Club of France, defeated K. B. Appel, Orange Lawn T. C., 8—6, 6—3.

Huskies Even Court Series With Trojans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 12—A fighting band of Huskies from the University of Washington defeated the University of Southern California Saturday night to stay in the running for the basketball championship of the Pacific Coast Conference. Each team has now won a game, and the third and deciding contest will be played this evening. The score Saturday night was 43 to 41, and it took an extra five-minute period to decide the winner, as the Huskies and Trojans were tied, 37-all, at the end of the regulation second period.

Washington		Southern California
Galer, McKinstry, lf	rg.	Bescos, Findlay
Hanover, rf		lg, Kelly
Merrin, Wyman, Wagner, c		c, Guttero, Foss
Lee, lg	rf,	Elliott, Browning
Weber, Cook, rg	lf,	Holbrook, Muth

Score—Washington 43, Southern California 41. Goals from floor—Galer 6, Wyman 2, Wagner 2, Cook, Hanover, Lee, Weber for Washington; Guttero 6, Holbrook 3, Foss 2, Kelly, Findlay for Southern California. Goals from foul—Galer 4, Hanover 4, Lee 4, Wyman, Wagner, McKinstry for Washington; Guttero 7, Kelly 2, Bescos 2, Findlay 2, Muth, Browning for Southern California. Referees—James Mitchell and Russell Cripes.

Pennsylvania Wins Eastern Court Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 — A brilliant rally in the closing minutes of play gave the University of Pennsylvania quintet its tenth straight victory here Saturday and the 1934 championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Pennsylvania defeated the Princeton Tigers, 28 to 26.

Trailing by seven points with only five minutes remaining in the second period, the Pennsylvania boys suddenly "clicked" and passed their rivals. The Tigers led at half time, 16 to 7. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Princeton
Kellett, lf	rg,	Grebauskas
MacDonald, Kozloff, rf		
	lg,	MacMillan, Weaver
Freeman, c		c, Seibert
O'Donnell, lg	rf,	Ceppi, Willett
Kozloff, Hashagan, rg	lf,	Fairman

Score—Pennsylvania 28, Princeton 26. Goals from floor—Freeman 4, MacDonald 2, Kozloff 2, Hashagan 2, O'Donnell 2 for Pennsylvania; Seibert 4, MacMillan 2, Grebauskas 2, Fairman for Princeton. Goals from foul—Kellett 4 for Pennsylvania; Grebauskas 6, MacMillan, Seibert for Princeton. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Carroll.

Cornell closed its Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League season in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building Saturday evening, defeating the Crimson, 34 to 23. It was Cornell's ninth victory of the season and Harvard's eleventh straight setback. John J. Ferraro '34 scored 12 points for the winners and was the best all-round player on the floor. Richard C. Boys '35 scored eight points for the losers. The summary:

Cornell		Harvard
Freed, Foote, Dykes, lf	rg,	Fletcher
Ferraro, Wilson, rf	lg,	Comfort, Henderson
Voelker, Downer, c	c,	Boys, Morse, Greeley
Foote, Wilson, Taylor, lg	rf,	Ernst, Ferriter
Houck, rg	lf,	Grady, Merry

Score—Cornell 34, Harvard 23. Goals from floor—Houck 5, Ferraro 4, Freed 4, Voelker for Cornell; Boys 4, Grady 3, Merry, Ernst for Harvard. Goals from foul—Ferraro 4, Houck, Freed for Cornell; Fletcher 3, Merry, Ferriter for Harvard. Referee—Tom Degnan.

Indiana Defends Mat Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 12—Indiana University defended its Big Ten wresting championship successfully in the meet ending here Saturday night. The Hoosiers earned 34 points against 19 for Illinois, 10 for Iowa, 9 for Michigan, 4 for Northwestern, 3 for Minnesota and 2 for Ohio State. Patrick H. Devine '34, title defender for Indiana in the 135-pound class, won an overtime final against Larson of Iowa, with an advantage of 1m. 38s. Oden C. Gillum '34, Indiana, the only other crown defender in the meet, was also successful, defeating Parker of Michigan with an advantage of 2m. 2s. at 165 pounds. Other winners were P. A. Pakutinsky '36, Illinois, at 118 pounds; W. B. Adams '36 of Illinois at 126 pounds; M. A. Mosier '34 of Michigan at 145 pounds; Frank Krahulik '36 of Indiana at 155 pounds; Richard Voliva '34 of Indiana at 175 pounds, and B. E. Cosneck '34 of Illinois, in the heavyweight division.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	11	13	83	63	47
Detroit	20	4	16	88	92	44
London	18	8	16	89	75	44
Syracuse	19	4	19	111	107	42
Windsor	17	3	23	79	101	37
Cleveland	16	2	21	99	111	34

Results March 10

Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.
Buffalo 2, London 0.

Result March 11

Syracuse 3, London 2.

U. S. Pros in Clean Sweep

ST. LOUIS, March 12 (AP)—The American tennis professionals won two more matches from their French rivals here Saturday night, Ellsworth Vines defeating Martin Plaa, 8—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, and Big Bill Tilden winning from Henri Cochet, 11—9, 7—9, 8—6, 7—5. These victories gave the Americans a clean sweep of the five matches here.

College Wrestling Results

C. C. N. Y. 16, Temple 16.
Lafayette 23, Rutgers 3.
Lehigh 19, Annapolis 11.
Penn State 23, Syracuse 3.

College Polo Results

Fort Hamilton 12, West Point 10.
Harvard 13½, Yale 12.
Penn M. C. 17, Princeton 5½.
Yale '37 14, Norwich 6.

Cornell Wins The Triangular Meet

Scoring 45½ points, 40 of which were made in the running events, Cornell University won the Triangular meet from Harvard and Dartmouth in the Boston Garden, Saturday night. Harvard was second with 39½ and Dartmouth third with 31. It was the first time since 1924 that Harvard had not finished first and in that year Cornell was the winner with 49 1-15 points.

Paul K. Vipond '34 of Cornell was the only double-winner and the high scorer of the meet with 10 points. He won the 1000-yard and one-mile runs. One Tri-meet record was broken and one was tied three times. The new record was made by Stephen T. Woodbury '34 of Dartmouth when he won the high jump at 6 ft. 5¼ in. Richard C. Hayes '36 and John J. Hayes '34 both of Harvard, equaled the record of 6s., for the 45-yard high hurdles, J. J. Hayes doing it twice. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by R. E. Linders '36, Cornell; C. H. Colton '35, Dartmouth, second; R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell, third. Time—5 3-5s.

300-Yard Dash—R. E. Linders '36, Cornell, and P. G. Clark '36, Dartmouth, tied for first. Time—34s. W. C. McCarthy '35, Harvard, and J. M. Morse '34, Harvard, tied for third. Time—34 1-5s.

600-Yard Run—Won by S. H. Sampson '34, Cornell; Boardman Veazie '34, Dartmouth, second; J. L. Donovan '36, Dartmouth, third. Time—1m. 16 1-5s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by P. K. Vipond '34, Cornell; J. B. White '34, Harvard, second; A. A. Bliss '36, Harvard, third. Time—2m. 18 4-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by P. K. Vipond '34, Cornell; J. P. Scheu '35, Harvard, second; R. L. Quimby '35, Dartmouth, third. Time—4m. 25 4-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by B. D. Kerr '35, Cornell; R. S. Playfair '36, Harvard, second; W. N. Kaskella '34, Cornell, third. Time—9m. 33 1-5s.

45-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. J. Hayes '34, Harvard; W. S. Merwin '35, Cornell, second; F. J. Irving '35, Cornell, third. Time—6s. (Equals meet record).

One-Mile Relay—Won by Cornell (R. A. Scallan '36, R. J. Kane '34, R. E. Linders '36, S. H. Sampson '34); Dartmouth, second; Harvard, third. Time—3m. 31 4-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by S. T. Woodbury '34, Dartmouth, 6ft. 5¼in. (new meet record); G. A. Godley '36, Cornell, second, 6ft.; R. C. Hall '36, Harvard, and E. G. Ratkoski '35, Cornell, tied for third at 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. M. Rodman '31, Dartmouth, 22ft. 5¼in.; W. P. Stowe '31, Dartmouth, 21ft. 7¾in.; W. L. Hasler '34, Harvard, 21ft. 7⅞in.

Pole Vault—Francis Schumann '35, Harvard; J. D. Woodberry '35, Harvard, and G. R. Brister '36, Dartmouth, tied for first at 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. H. Dean '34, Harvard, 46ft. 2¼in.; J. J. Healy '34, Harvard, second, 45ft. 3in.; D. T. Houpt '36, Cornell, third, 44ft. 1½in.

35-Pound Weight Throw—Won by J. J. Healey '34, Harvard, 48ft. 3¾in.; L. Cahners '36, Harvard, second, 47ft. 10½in.; J. B. Harlow '35, Cornell, third, 47ft. 4½in.

Columbia, second; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, third. Time—24 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, second; H. L. Staples '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 18 4-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. R. Plichta '35, Navy; W. W. Hyland '35, Navy, second; J. R. Wood '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 18 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. R. Plichta '35, Navy; W. W. Hyland '35, Navy, second; H. G. Olsen '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 13 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy; S. J. Greenzeig '36, Columbia, second; A. H. Redding '36, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 52 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy; William Patterson '36, Columbia, second; G. W. Grider '36, Navy, third. Time—2m. 42s.

Fancy Dive—Won by G. L. McEntee Jr. '35, Navy, 76.47 points; Hugo Maray '35, Columbia, second, 68.17 points; L. H. Bauer '35, Navy, third, 67.75 points.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (W. W. Hyland '35, R. H. Milbrath '34, J. D. Stevens '35, J. R. Plichta '35). Time—3m. 44 4-5s.

Boston Carries Off Eight Skating Titles

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—Eight national figure skating titles have been carried off to Boston.

Among the titles won by the Hub city skaters in a two-day meet which ended late Saturday night were the two most coveted championships, the men's senior singles, retained by Roger F. Turner, and the undefended women's senior singles, clinched by Suzanne Davis.

The Boston Skating Club glided to an easy victory in the team event, with the New York Skating Club second and the New York Winter Sports Club third. Other winners were:

Men's Junior Singles—George R. Boltres, New York.

Women's Novice Singles—Joan Tozzer, Boston.

Senior Pairs—James L. Madden and Grace E. Madden, Boston.

Junior Pairs—Harold F. Turner and Polly Blodgett, Boston.

Fours—Richard L. Hapgood, Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. T. W. Blanchard and Suzanne Davis, Boston.

Waltz—Roy P. Hunt and Nettie C. Prantzel, New York.

Dance — Frederick Goodridge and Suzanne Davis, Boston.

Texas Polo Team Rides Down Riviera by 15 to 8

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (AP)—With their 10-goal star, Cecil Smith, again in the saddle the Texas polo squad rode down the Riviera Country Club, 15 to 8, yesterday, in the second match of a three-game series.

Smith has been out several weeks. The 11 goals' difference in total ratings of the teams' respective players proved too much for the Rivierans to overcome yesterday. Smith, rated one of the longest hitters in polo, had plenty of argument from Gwynn (Big Boy) Williams, of the movies, who smacks a prodigious ball. The summary:

Texas	Riviera
No. 1—J. B. Gilmore	Will Rogers
No. 2—Tom Mather	Pat Roark
No. 3—Cecil Smith	Gwynn Williams
Back—Rube Williams	Sneezy Baker

Score—Texas 15, Riviera 8. Goals—Mather 7, Smith 4, Williams 3, Gilmore, for Texas; Roark 4, Williams 3, Rogers, for Riviera. Umpires—Jack Hold and Morgan Flowers.

Big Ten Title Is Won by Michigan

Big Ten Indoor Track and Field Championship

College	Pts	College	Pts
Michigan	37½	Minnesota	9
Indiana	33½	Northwestern	9
Illinois	18	Purdue	8
Ohio State	16	Wisconsin	4½
Chicago	12.7	Iowa	4½

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—Three firsts won by Willis F. Ward '35, put University of Michigan over the top in the twenty-fourth annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association here Saturday night. The Wolverines with 37½ points nosed out the title defenders, Indiana. The Hoosiers scored 33 1-5 points. Some 3000 witnessed the contests at the University of Chicago Field House.

Ivan W. Fuqua '34, of Indiana, broke the Big Ten record in the 440-yard dash. His time of 49.4s. clipped .6s from the mark established in 1932 by E. F. Russell, '32 of Michigan. Fuqua was out in front all the way and finished with 20 yards to spare over S. W. Dean '34, of Iowa.

Ward tied the Conference record of 6.2s. in the final of the 60-yard dash. His teammate, R. H. Lamb '34, did the same in a semifinal. The mark, set in 1929 by G. S. Simpson of Ohio State, was duplicated five times before. Ward won the 70-yard high hurdles in 8.8s. and the running high jump with an effort of 6ft. 2⅞in. In an unofficial extra jump the Wolverine cleared the bar at 6ft. 5¼in., which is an eighth of an inch better than the Conference mark.

Charles C. Hornbostel '34 of Indiana was a double winner, taking the 880-yard run in 1m. 57.1s., and the one-mile run in 4m. 16.7s.

Record Basketball Entry Starts Play

KANSAS CITY, March 12 (AP)—Contenders representing Washington, D. C., and Oklahoma City paraded into the second round of the A. A. U. national basketball tournament with close victories in the two Sunday games necessitated by an oversize record entry list of 57 teams.

They joined seven other teams which earned victories in the initial round Saturday, seven more which drew first-round byes and two which advanced by default.

The Sholls Cafe team from the national capital exhibited a smooth passing combination to overcome Tulsa Business College, 30 to 25, and the representatives of the First National Building, Oklahoma City, came through with a sparkling rally which turned back the Kansas City Y. M. H. A., 33 to 30, after the "Y" had a 19-to-8 advantage at halftime.

The nine Saturday and Sunday games, the byes and defaults completed little more than half of the first round, which continues through Monday on a 15-game program starting at 8 a. m. and ending an hour or more after midnight.

Columbia Lions Win Water Polo Title, 14-10

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—The United States Naval Academy won an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet from Columbia here Saturday evening, 45 to 26, but the feature of the evening's competition was the Lion's 14-to-10 waterpolo victory over their rivals from Annapolis. The triumph gave Columbia the water polo championship of the association, held last season by the Naval Academy. The Navy won six of the eight events in the swimming meet. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia; H. L. Staples '34,

Wings Certain Of First Place In League Race

Americans Definitely Out —Maroons, Leafs and Canadiens Are In

National Hockey League
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	10	13	108	95	56
Rangers	20	8	17	114	106	48
Chicago	18	11	14	81	74	47
Boston	15	8	25	97	122	35
Canadian Division						
Toronto	25	9	11	168	112	61
Canadiens	21	6	19	96	96	48
Montreal	18	10	18	109	118	46
Americans	14	10	21	95	119	38
Ottawa	13	5	27	110	136	31

Results March 10

Canadiens 3, Ottawa 2.
Toronto 8, Americans 5.

Results March 11

Detroit 3, Chicago 2 (overtime).
Montreal 7, Rangers 3 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 12—One of the strangest goals registered at Olympia in several years brought about a 3-to-2 victory for Detroit Red Wings over Chicago Black Hawks in a National Hockey League game here last night. The game drew 13,000 and clinched first place in the American division for the Detroiters. Gordon Pettinger shot from center ice late in the overtime to score the winning goal. The puck landed on Charlie Gardiner's right shoulder and tumbled into the net behind him. Gardiner never saw the puck as it floated down from the floodlights. The summary:

Detroit		Chicago
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, Gross, lw		
rw, Jenkins, Goldsworthy, March, Couture		
Weiland, Starr, Pettinger, Goodfellow, c		
c, Romnes, Leswick, McFadyen		
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		
lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Trudell, Sheppard		
Buswell, Young, ld		Conacher, Coulter
Williams, Goodfellow, Young, rd		
ld, Abel, Conacher		
Cude, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 3, Chicago 2. Goals—Aurie, Goodfellow, Pettinger for Detroit; Thompson 2 for Chicago. Assists—Lewis, Williams, Aurie, Sorrell for Detroit; March 2, Conacher, Romnes for Chicago. Referees—J. A. Cameron and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 12—The Toronto Maple Leafs and the New York Americans terminated their engagements for the current National League season here Saturday night, and the locals, by an 8-to-5 victory, finished the six-game series with three wins and as many ties. During the six games the Leafs outscored the Americans by 30 to 15. The summary:

Toronto		Americans
Cotton, Jackson, Shill, lw		
rw, Himes, Burke, Martin, Picketts		
Blair, Primeau, Boll, c		
c, Chapman, Conn, Jackson		
Sands, Conacher, Kilrea, Doraty, rw		
lw, McVeigh, Klein, Gracie		
Day, Thoms, ld		rd, Dutton, Doran
Levinsky, Horner, rd		ld, Brydge, Murray
Hainsworth, g		g, Worters

Score—Toronto 8, Americans 5. Goals—Horner 2, Boll 2, Jackson, Conacher, Thoms and Levinsky for Toronto; Klein 3, Burke 2 and Jackson for Americans. Assists—Kilrea 2, Thoms 2, Colston, Conacher, Primeau, Doraty and Shill for Toronto; Conn 2, Klein and Burke for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 12—Canadiens strengthened their hold on second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Ottawa Senators, 3 to 2, here, Saturday, in an overtime game. The Canadiens won by means of a strong finish in the third and overtime periods, as the visitors enjoyed a 2-to-0 lead after the first two periods. There was no scoring in the opening 20 minutes. The summary:

Canadiens		Ottawa
Joliat, Mondou, LaFrance, lw		
rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie		
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c		
c, Kaminsky, Voss		
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw		
lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey		
Portland, Carson, Burke, ld		
rd, Bowman, Hollett		
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd		
ld, Shields, Kalbfleisch		
Chabot, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Joliat, Gagnon and Lepine for Canadiens; Kaminsky and Shields for Ottawa. Assists—Portland, Morenz and Joliat for Canadiens; Finnigan and Shannon for Ottawa. Referees—W. B. Bell, Montreal, and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Montreal Maroons defeated New York Rangers, 7 to 3, in their final encounter of the regular season, yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden, by a scoring feast in the first five minutes of overtime, after holding the locals to a tie in the regular sessions. The local defense was weak, and the usually potent five-man attacks of Rangers were also below standard. Rangers led at 3 to 1, three-quarters through the second session, chiefly through the work of Earl Seibert, but fine combination play finally gave Maroons the upper hand. The summary:

Montreal		Rangers
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw		
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling		
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, Northcott, c		
c, Boucher, Ripley, Somers, Murdoch		
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw		
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Cox		
Mackenzie, Frew, ld		
rd, Heller, Dutkowski, Seibert, Dillon, W.		Cook
Wentworth, Evans, rd		
ld, Johnson, Seibert, Murdoch		
Kerr, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Maroons 7, Rangers 3. Goals—Blinco 2, Robinson, Frew, Ward, Smith, Northcott for Maroons; Cox, Johnson, Ripley for Rangers. Assists—Trottier 2, Wentworth, Smith, Robinson for Montreal; Seibert 2, Keeling, Somers for Rangers. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

World Bowling Records

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12 (AP)—Three world bowling records for women were claimed for Larraine Gulli of Washington, D. C., last night as the result of her performance in the second annual Yankee sweepstakes. Rolling 652 for five games, Miss Gulli bettered her own previous world mark of 644 Saturday night. The second she accounted for was that of 799 for six games and the third was 1311 for 10 games. The previous 10-game record of 1139 was made by Helen Randlett at Richmond, Va. Miss Gulli, the No. 1 ranking woman bowler of the United States, won the Yankee sweepstakes with a six-game total of 787. Her other records were made in exhibition matches. The tournament was sanctioned by the national duckpin bowling congress.

Mrs. Hill Wins Final

ALBANY, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City, carded a birdie 4 on the eighteenth hole to win the final of the annual Radium Springs invitation golf tournament for women from Kathleen Garnham of London, Eng. Playing on a rain-soaked course, the two stars were all square as they started the eighteenth hole. Both had finished the first nine in 40. Mrs. Hill, three times western champion, and Miss Garnham, holder of the French women's championship, both played excellent golf despite the wet condition of the course.

Rutgers Swimmers Win

NEWARK, Del., March 12 (AP)—Rutgers University's scarlet-clad swimming aces Saturday night ran away with the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association Championships, winning six of nine events for a total of 40 points, to capture their third consecutive team title in the circuit. Harold White set a new association record of 2m. 36.8s. in winning the 200-yard breaststroke final.

Iowa State Wins Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12—Iowa State College won the Big Six swimming championships at University of Nebraska here Saturday night with a total of 49 points. The local squad, which tied Ames for the crown last year, was second with 37 points. University of Oklahoma scored 13, University of Kansas 12, and Kansas State 6. University of Missouri was not represented.

Maroons Purchase Starr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 12—Manager John Chick of Windsor Bulldogs has announced the sale of Harold Starr, defenseman, to Montreal Maroons. Starr left Saturday night to rejoin the club he played for two years ago. He was traded to Ottawa and then Canadiens last winter.

College Swimming Results

Annapolis 45, Columbia 26.
Conn. State 46, Rider 29.
Illinois 44, Northwestern 40.
Iowa 48, Minnesota 36.
Pennsylvania 42, Colgate 29.
Purdue 44, Chicago 40.
Wisconsin 43, Loyola 41.
Yale 42, Princeton 29.

Exhibition Baseball Results

March 10

Philadelphia (A.) 7, New York (N.) 2.

March 11

New York (N.) 10, Philadelphia (A.) 2.
Pittsburgh (N.) 5, Portland (P.C.L.) 2.
Chicago (A.) 13, Los Angeles (P.C.L.) 8.

Saskatoon Wins Paris Cup

PARIS, March 12 (AP)—The Saskatoon Quakers from Canada won the Paris Cup hockey championship Saturday night, defeating the all-star United States team billed as the Boston Rangers, 3 to 0.

Deacon Betters World Record

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 12 (AP)—Bernard W. (Bud) Deacon of Stanford vaulted 14ft. 2¾in. to better the accepted world record in a track and field meet Saturday.

Amateur Hockey Results

Metropolitan A. A. U. 4, University C. 2.
New York A. C. 3, Bronx H. C. 0.
Sands Point 5, Harriworth 3.

College Waterpolo Results

Chicago 13, Purdue 0.
Columbia 14, Annapolis 10.
Illinois 4, Northwestern 2.

College Squash Result

Harvard 4, Yale 1.

Quebec in Second Place With Cubs By Beating Eagles

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	16	9	10	81	83	41
Boston	16	7	14	98	90	38
Quebec	16	9	13	87	77	38
Philadelphia	14	7	15	102	91	35
New Haven	11	4	21	62	89	26

Results March 11

Providence 2, Boston 1.
Quebec 2, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—Providence Reds bettered their chances of finishing in first place of the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating the Boston Cubs, 2 to 1, here last night. Paddy Byrne, Reds' goalie, really deserved a shutout, Filmore's goal glancing in off a Providence player. The summary:

Providence		Boston
Harrington, Hart, lw		
rw, Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham		
Murray, Gaudreault, Alexandre, c		
c, F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir		
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw		
lw, Halliday, Heximer, Harnott		
Nichols, Mulligan, ld	rd,	J. Jerwa, Davie
Lesieur, McVicar, rd	ld,	McInenly, J. Jerwa
Byrne, g		g, Jackson

Score—Providence 2, Boston 1. Goals—Harrington, Giroux for Providence; Filmore for Boston. Assists—Gaudreault, Mulligan for Providence. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12—Quebec Beavers defeated the New Haven Eagles here last night, 2 to 1, and drew up to a second-place tie with the Boston Cubs in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. The locals scored in the first period and Quebec tallied in the second and third. The summary:

Quebec		New Haven
J. Wilson, McCabe, Proudlock, lw		
rw, McBride, R. McCully		
Quenneville, Lowrey, Ward, c		
c, Perkins, Gracie, Carson, Chouinard		
Toupin, McIntyre, Phillips, rw		
lw, Maracle, Kinsella, A. Wilson		
Ayres, Blake, ld	rd,	Doran, McBride
Molyneaux, Blake, rd	ld,	Speyer, J. McCully
Baxter, g		g, Moore

Score—Quebec 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Phillips, McCabe for Quebec; Doran for New Haven. Assists—McIntyre, Lowrey, Quenneville for Quebec; Chouinard, Kinsella, for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Stewart and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Michigan State Wins Meet

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 12 (AP)—Michigan State College scored 32½ points here Saturday to win the annual Central Intercollegiate Conference indoor track and field meet. Notre Dame finished second with 21½ points. Michigan Normal, the defending champion, finished fifth. Two new records were set during the running of the meet. Ray Sears, Butler University's A. A. U. two-mile champion, broke both the C. I. C. and the gymnasium record in the mile run when he raced a crack field into the dirt to win in 4m. 17 3-10s. He clipped 4.2s. from the old mark. In the mile relay, Pittsburgh's quartet covered the distance in 3m. 24.2s to establish a new record.

Chrostotski Breaks Records

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—Matthew Chrostotski, swimming ace from the Central High School, Providence, R. I., shattered two world interscholastic records Saturday in the annual invitation interscholastic swimming meet at the Penn Athletic Club. He posted a new mark of 53.9s. in the 100-yard freestyle after turning in a 23.8s. performance in the 50-yard event. The New Englander's 100-yard mark was set in winning the final of the competition. His time was 1s. faster than the record set recently by Jimmy Reilly of Rutgers Prep. Earlier, Chrostotski had won the 50-yard final after setting his record in his trial heat.

Tilden Drops First Two Sets

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12 (AP)—Bill Tilden dropped the first two sets to Martin Plaa of France as his tennis troupe opened a series here last night, then came back to win the match, 0—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. The United States pro seemed apathetic as Plaa ran out the first two sets, but with the third Tilden's service gained in effectiveness and he frequently passed his opponent for placements. Ellsworth Vines made it two victories over the Frenchmen, defeating Henri Cochet, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Smith and Griffin Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Mrs. Homer Smith and Elmer C. Griffin defeated Ludmilla Isnard and Lawrence Condon yesterday in the final round of the first annual mixed doubles tennis tournament of the Island Tennis Club in Long Island City. The Smith-Griffin team, twice within a stroke of defeated in the fourteenth game of the third set, rallied in time to win the match at 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Lipton Cup Race Off Miami

MIAMI, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Nine of the fastest sailing boats in southern waters already have entered the sixth annual Sir Thomas Lipton Cup race to be held here Wednesday, Commodore Arthur H. Bosworth of the Southern Florida Boat Racing Association said Saturday. The Melody, skippered by Wirth Monroe, who won the event last year, was the first to enter his craft this year.

Orange Tennis Abandoned

ORANGE, N. J., March 12 (AP)—The classic Orange Lawn Tennis Club invitation tennis tournament, for many years a May fixture, has been abandoned, at least temporarily. The action was taken by the club direct

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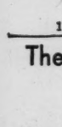
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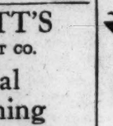
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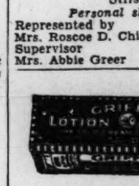
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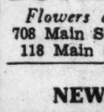
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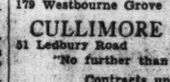
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Jig-Saw Pick

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVEN'T you often eased ne piece of a jig-saw puzzle into place, only to find that, for all your caution, the completed portion was shaken up? A. J. Liebl of Cheboygan, Mich., has been enterprising enough to develop a little tool with which you lift the piece into place, and disengage it without a tremor (U. S. Patent No. 1947947). Of course, we feel that someone should now invent an instrument for picking out the proper piece, but maybe that's asking too much!

Betty Bee

A Real Worker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STATISTICS are dry reading. We suspect that Betty Bee was no statistician. As a matter of fact, we seriously doubt if she knew the meaning of the word. She was, however, in a position to note some interesting things, and a few of these we want you to know. We are sure you will find them interesting.

In a previous story we mentioned, in manner far more casual than its importance warranted, the laying power of the queen during her lifetime. With Betty to furnish us with first-hand facts, let us delve more deeply into this phase of life in the hive.

There is nothing haphazard about the replenishment of the hive. Laying begins so that strong young bees will be ready to go forth when the honey flow starts in earnest. It is the queen mother's ambition to have eggs in some stage of incubation in every cell.

Betty had served under one queen who laid an average of 3000 eggs a day. Inasmuch as three weeks are required for an egg to become a bee, this meant that 21 days after she began laying there were 63,000 bees in various stages of development in the brood comb.

Betty Bee was sunning herself on the landing board of the hive when she was startled by a loud cackling close at hand. A hen fluttered down from a nest and continued her unmusical announcement that she had laid *one* egg. Betty listened to the racket and smiled. She bethought herself of her queen and what she was doing within the hive, and was thankful that her queen was not inspired to cackle each time she laid an egg!

Daily Anecdote

His Own Best Critic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE composer Haydn was walking with a friend through the streets of a small village one night when they heard a fiddler scraping away in a little inn. The two entering, Haydn inquired, "Whose minuet is that you've been playing?"

"Haydn's," replied the fiddler.

"It's a very bad minuet," rejoined Haydn.

Whereupon the musician—an ardent admirer of Haydn's work—turned upon the composer and would have assaulted him, save for the explanations of Haydn's companion.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: When the first Eskimo built the first igloo he little dreamed that he was making a model of a 1934 motorcar.

Montreal Star: Intelligence Test—Any collection of 40 or 50 questions to which the eminent psychologist giving the test happens to know the replies.

Indianapolis Star: The new automobiles have devoted so much attention to air flow that the man who pays the bill wonders if that also includes the back seat.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Stepping-Stones

TWO boys have rigged up a little plant in their basement that brings them in a comfortable profit. They first made a number of irregular molds, and then they filled them with dull-colored cements, reds, browns, gray, and natural. When their molds are dry, the blocks are taken out, and the molds filled again. The boys sell the colored blocks to people who are making walks about their gardens. This, they find, is an all-year business, as their winter's surplus can always be disposed of in the spring, when gardeners get busy with their plots again.

Miss Betty R. L.

House Cleaning

A HUSBAND and wife are earning a good income by house cleaning. They work together; and because the type of work one does well supplements the work of the other, excellent results are produced in the shortest possible time. The husband cleans wall paper, does necessary varnishing, carries out and scrubs rugs, and cleans basements; the wife sweeps, washes woodwork and curtains, and arranges pantries and cupboards. There is a demand for their services because their method of working shortens the ordeal of house cleaning.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

In Lighter Vein

Radio Scene

Program Director: "Who are all those women in the waiting room?"

Office Boy: "They are the mothers of the Harmony Sisters."

Machine Age

"The machine age is taking away a vast number of jobs," said the mechanic.

"Don't I know it?" affirmed an office man. "It cost me my job."

"How is that?" inquired the first speaker. "You have never done any mechanical labor, have you?"

"No," he admitted, "but I got my job when the Republicans were in power; and now the Democratic machine has taken it away."

Worked

A peasant bought a barometer, and a fortnight later the instrument maker from whom he bought it passed the door.

Instrument Maker: "Well, are you satisfied with the barometer?"

Peasant: "Rather! I have had it a fortnight, and we have had fine weather all the time."—*Pearson's.*

—New Yorker

"... and we've got wind resistance just about licked."

Tall Stories

They were sitting round the fire in the club room, swapping yarns.

"When I was up in Montana," said one of them, "I saw a mountain lion come right up to the camp one day. It was a fierce beast, but I, with great presence of mind, threw a bucket of water in its face, and it slunk away."

"Boys," said a man sitting in a corner, "I can vouch for the truth of that story. A few minutes after that happened I was coming down the side of the hill. I met this lion, and, as is my habit, stopped to stroke its whiskers. Boys, those whiskers were wet!"—*California Pelican.*

Knew

"Is that painting intended to be a picture of a sunset or a sunrise?"

"It must be a sunset. I knew the artist, and he never got up in time to see a sunrise."—*Pathfinder.*

Babes in the Wood

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Off They Go, Hand in Hand, on Their First Journey of Exploration. And for Her Kindness in Sending In This Snapshot, We Are Dusting Off a Chair in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for Miss Anne Demmler, Evans City, Penna.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

PRESENCE of mind and courage in distress
Are more than armies to procure success.
—DRYDEN

State Flower No. 22

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Carolina: Daisy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CAROLINA does not have an official state flower, one with the Legislature's stamp of approval. By vote of the school children a few years ago, however, the ox-eyed daisy was chosen, and it continues to be the flower most in favor, though some women's organizations favored the goldenrod.

Just how or when the daisy was imported from Europe is still a question. The Quakers who settled Pennsylvania are sometimes credited with bringing it from Europe. If they did, thousands of eastern farmers whose hayfields and clover crops are overrun with ox-eyes will thank them if they deport the vagrants immediately or gather them into their own barns.

Daisies begin to bloom about the middle of May, and all through the summer some parts of eastern America are golden and white with blooms until the goldenrod and asters of early September supplant them.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Cherry Pie

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

TWO kinds of women are in the world. And besides these two there is Keturah. The one kind maketh a Cherry Pie and taketh out none of the Stones. The other kind taketh out all of the Stones save one. Now I climbed the Cherry Tree, I and the Robins, and the Robins climbed higher than I, and got at it earlier and stayed at it later, and I was hard put to it to get any of the Cherries, But some of them I gathered, and I brought them in a Basket, and Keturah put the Kettle on, and certain of them she did Can. But some of them she took, and she made thereof a Cherry Pie.

And the Crust thereof was made so that it did melt in my mouth, and the Cherries were rich with their own juice and with Sugar. And there were plenty of them between the Crusts; for after this manner doth Keturah make Cherry Pie.

And in all the Pie there was not one Cherry Stone. And I knew that it would be so, for Keturah made it.

Now, there be women who make Cherry Pies for their husbands, and they say unto them, Behold, there is a Cherry Pie with the Stones in; thou hast more time to Pluck them out than I have; and it is lucky for thee that thou get a Cherry Pie, even with the Stones in; and if thou likest it not, thou canst leave it.

And the other kind say, Behold, here is a Cherry Pie, and the Stones thereof have I taken out. But presently her husband biteth hard upon a Stone. . . . And when he chideth his wife, she breaketh into tears, and she saith, Thou art a Cruel Man. For thou givest me no credit for the Stones which I took out, and thou blamest me for the one Stone which I overlooked.

Now the Lord hath mercifully spared me that I married neither of those women, but if I had to choose between them, I would take the woman who removeth no Stones from the Cherries, and biddeth her husband to beware, rather than her who professeth to have removed them all, but who leaveth one Stone to insure his weeping and gnashing of teeth.

And the same is true of life, that men can meet bravely many trials when they have reason to expect them, but he is no friend who promiseth Security when there is one hard Bump that a man must come up against, and be unprepared for it.

But take it from me, when Keturah maketh a Cherry Pie, it is some Pie.

What They Say

Press Glorifies

"Far too much publicity and hero worship have been built up by the movies and the press, and it is high time that the gangsters are made to realize that not only does crime not pay, but also that it isn't the smart thing to do."—*Albert J. Beveridge Jr.*

The World's Wealth

"The world's real wealth is not gold but labor in its actual results, either manual or mental."—*Sir Henri Deterding.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Luke

WE KNOW that Luke, the evangelist, was a Gentile, for he is expressly distinguished from "those of the circumcision"; while Paul also speaks of him as "the beloved physician" (Col. 4:11, 14). But, apart from these facts, our information concerning him is surprisingly meager.

It is generally agreed, however, that Luke was not with the Wayshower during his ministry, for in the preface to his Gospel, he implies that he himself was not present at that time, by stating that he had obtained his information from "those which from the beginning were eyewitnesses" (Luke 1:2).

Tradition informs us that he was a native of Antioch; though it is uncertain whether it was the Syrian Antioch or the Pisidian Antioch which is meant. In any event, he appears to have been with Paul during both periods of the Apostle's imprisonment at Rome, and is commended as one of his "fellowlabourers" (Philemon 1:24; II Tim. 4:11).

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The most valuable work I do is done away from the office," once declared England's great journalist, Lord Northcliffe, in an interview. "If I were there always I would not be able to look at the paper with a detached eye. I should not see where effort was misplaced, sense of proportion warped, and judgment clouded."

"On all except the gravest matters, the public wants to be enlivened and amused rather than seriously informed," declared John William Cunliffe, while director of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

"Don't forget that your reader is interrupting you every ten lines to ask, 'Why?' 'What for?' or 'Well, what of it?' And if you don't answer his tacit questions he will soon stop reading," warned Edwin E. Slosson in "Hints for Science News."

Men with a special aptitude for writing, training in journalistic technique, and engineering education find opportunity with publishers of technical magazines. The field of "engineering journalism" has been growing in recent years.

"The liberty of the press consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth from good motives for justifiable ends, though it reflects upon the Government, on magistrates, or individuals."—*Alexander Hamilton.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Getting Even

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

ONE doing secretarial work was very much impressed by the many sterling qualities possessed by her employer. She was, however, astonished to hear him on three or four occasions state that he would "get even" with certain persons. This attitude seemed so foreign to his nature that she became curious to know just what he meant by getting even.

The last time this remark was made, his method of getting even was closely watched. A woman had gone out of her way to do him what appeared to be a great injury; and his only comment was that he would get even with her. No action was taken in this connection until two months later, Christmas time, when this woman found herself and two small children in very destitute circumstances.

The secretary was handed a list of food supplies, a turkey included, with instructions to order these and have them sent to this woman, and to make out a check on his personal account to cover. No information was to be given as to where these supplies came from.

On asking the employer if this was his method of "getting even," the secretary was assured that it was. The employer added that when a person did him a bad turn, he never lost an opportunity of returning a good one.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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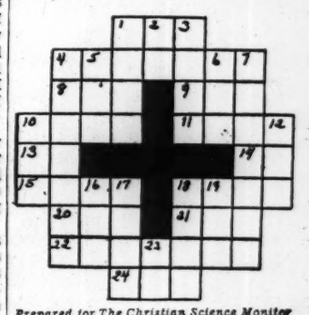
After entering and finding himself surrounded with a number of people the revolving doorway again turned and the boy went out through the same identical door through which he had previously entered

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 125



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Silent
4—Matter-of-fact.
8—Wand
9—Pueblo is a city in this State (abbr.).
10—Festival.
11—Enough (poetic).
13—Supposing.
14—Thus.
15—Drive down by successive light strokes.
18—Public.
20—Sound of a dove.
21—Existed.
22—Least difficult.
24—Terminal.

Down

1—Fashion.
2—You and me.
3—A kind of spice.
4—A foreword.
5—Decay.
6—Electrified particle.
7—Nearest.
10—Adjust.
12—Was victorious.
16—Extinct flightless bird of N. Z.
17—To place in a fixed position for effect.
18—Was indebted to.
19—Dance step.
23—Not out.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Adventures of Waddles—Competitors

By THE HAGERS

WHEN CERTAIN THAT MY KITE WOULD WIN, JACK SPOONBILL AND TED WEB DROPPED IN.
"SAY, WADDLES, MINE WILL WIN THE PRIZE! THIS GAS BALLOON WILL MAKE IT RISE."
"MY STREAMLINE KITE," SAID TED, "WILL SOAR MILES PAST MY NEXT COMPETITOR."
THOUGH I AGREED—FOR I'M POLITE—I'M SURE THAT THEY CAN'T BOTH BE RIGHT.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Kang Teh and the Stimson Doctrine

ENTHRONEMENT of Kang Teh in Manchuria again brings the question before the world: "What are you going to do about Manchoukuo?" An awkward question that most chancelleries would rather avoid. But it is the part of statesmanship to take time by the forelock. Otherwise, as in the case of the Lytton Report, the historian will have to write "Too late" across another page of diplomatic history.

Making Henry Pu Yi into Emperor Kang Teh puts Manchuria one move further from China's reach. What will the next step be? No observer seems to think that the "unchanging East" will stand still. Great events are brewing. Some feel that, armed with his new title, the Manchu Emperor will be driven into China proper to set up his old dynasty in Peiping. Young as he is, he once sat upon the Dragon Throne. Therefore the move would be logical. Others think that Japanese bayonets have too much other work on hand. A collision with Russia is forecast. Or a side excursion into that dark territory of Outer Mongolia which the Muscovite has long regarded as his sphere of influence.

But, while the East is seething, the world's statesmen are standing pat on a negative protest. The Stimson Doctrine ties them down. In that historic gesture Japan was indirectly informed that no "situation, treaty, or agreement" would be recognized which was brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris. The detachment of Manchuria from China was such a situation. The treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo was such a treaty. And now the setting up of Emperor Kang Teh is in a like category.

Those who supported the Stimson Doctrine at the time of its utterance were divided into two classes. One felt that it was a less objectionable procedure than the method then in vogue of sending protesting ambassadors to the Japanese Foreign Office every time a Manchurian town fell. In this respect the Stimson Doctrine, by keeping a protest on record, allowed diplomacy a breathing spell in which to work out a permanent solution of the détente. But another class of supporters contemplated the doctrine in the nature of a continuous protest. They wanted to put Japan in the pariah class till she had undone her wrong and to encourage the undoing by moral pressure. This is the interpretation which has governed world action, and for the last 12 months diplomacy has been paralyzed while the diplomats have waited for the pressure to work.

It is evident that such pressure has not deterred the Japanese. Something else, therefore, should be tried. For, if we continue to ignore the problem, in the hope that some day the moral pressure will work, Japanese irresponsibility might be encouraged. The other day a youth of Jewish parentage charged with desperate crimes confessed that he had started his career of crime because of the ostracism which he was forced to endure after leaving college. What applies to an individual applies also to a nation. The world wishes to see a return to national responsibility in Japan. It wants also to set a limit on the ambitions of the Japanese military. A do-nothing policy, however, encourages neither.

Should sanctions be employed? It was evident from the course of diplomacy over Manchuria that the time is premature for the organization of physical pressure in enforcing a world verdict against an aggressor nation. The world rejected the rôle of policeman. Its stand on sanctions has since been indorsed by the decision of the United States Senate to apply an arms embargo impartially to both participants in a dispute instead of to the one adjudged the aggressor, as requested by President Roosevelt. Thus peaceful procedure still lies at the root of world action regarding treaty violation.

Japanese and American diplomacy might well begin on that basis. The foundations of Pacific stability laid by the Washington treaties have been broken up in the last two years; new understandings if not new treaties are needed. Japan would be glad to see an abandonment of the Stimson Doctrine and recognition of Manchoukuo, but she can hardly expect that question to be settled without relation to others. The United States is interested in naval ratios, in the open door and the territorial integrity of China, in the security of the Philippines, in the whole question of stability in the Far East.

It is time to begin talking about all these issues on the basis of the new facts.

Keep the Small College Open

NOW that Congress is at last giving an ear to educators, citizens are eager to know what is immediately needed and how the United States Government can help. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University and legislative representative in Washington for the Association of American Colleges, presents the program which his organization sponsors.

The first section relative to apportioning CWA funds to students working their way is already in effect. The second section, sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and Representative U. S. Guyer of Kansas, would authorize the RFC to lend money to colleges and universities under the same terms and conditions as it makes other loans, charging as low interest rates as possible and apportioning repayment over a period of years.

Many institutions are so hard pressed, especially the smaller colleges of the West and the South, that before the Association of American Colleges meets again next year, they will be forced to close their doors unless they receive some financial assistance. A survey of 106 institutions believed to be a fair cross section of the country revealed accumulated back debts of $40,000,000. Most of this sum was in the form of notes held by banks and some in mortgages on college property.

If a college having such obligations could pool them in a single fund at low interest, it would prove one of the greatest boons to higher education now possible. In building the annual budget, the president and trustees would set up first the amount required for interest and second that required for amortization, building the current budget within what remained. The amount required annually for interest and principal under such a plan would be but little more than the amount now required for interest alone.

Colleges are not asking charity. The association, representing nearly all the reputable colleges and universities in the country, desires that loans be made only to institutions furnishing good security. It calls attention to the ordinance adopted for the Northwest Territory in 1787, "Religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

A Safer Spotlight for the League

HOWEVER trying it is for Geneva to have the spotlight of its world politics dimmed, at least temporarily, there are compensations in the technical scene. Spotlights have their dangers as well as advantages. From its inception the League has become associated in public thought with sweeping political aims, many now found unrealizable without tremendous changes in national sentiment and policy. One result has been public oversight of Geneva's steady and substantial work of a non-political nature.

Now, at the moment when political spotlights blink and gutter over Lac Leman like candles set afloat on Chinese canals and rivers in the Ghost Festival, a new spotlight singles out League coöperation in reconstruction of China.

League publicists, in the glamorous prospect of making Geneva the hub of world peace, have avoided the difficult task of "selling" the League as an organ of international technical collaboration. Events of the last three years in the Far East and South America mark a change of scene. If the League is to rise or fall on its political accomplishments, the prospects are none too bright. But with its unquestioned and often impressive gains in purely technical fields the League has a double foundation that should endure.

At the moment, the technical foundation appears decidedly more solid than the political. No one is seriously thinking of scrapping international mechanisms effectively advancing in control of opium, in promotion of hygiene in backward areas and in intellectual coöperation—to name only a few.

To these solid but often colorless activities the Chinese reconstruction program brings a needed element of popular appeal. During three years the League has massed its technical resources and liberally placed them at the disposal of China.

The scope of this work comes into focus through a report by M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General. Experts from Rome, Paris, Zagreb, London, Geneva, Warsaw—among other cities—have been passing steadily across Siberia or around the ocean route to China. They have studied on the ground and advised the Chinese Government concerning modern road building, flood control, education, farm production, sanitation and other basic needs of China. In coöperation with the National Economic Council, the League has made possible the building of roads, improvement of dikes and extension of sanitary facilities.

Peasants living near the Hwai Ho whose homes on silt flats are subject to periodical floods will come to think of the League in a practical way when they learn that Geneva is helping to bridle this river. The world at large also will gain a more balanced view of the League if the Chinese reconstruction activity throws a sufficiently strong spotlight upon technical facilities built up during the last dozen years.

The League, too, should find its technical spotlight less fickle and more satisfying—if less glaring—than the purely political one.

When History Entertains

ONCE again history is being drawn upon by the film makers as a basis for their entertainments. There is much to commend in the outstanding pictures of this character, issued in recent months—"The Private Life of Henry VIII" and "Catherine the Great," both made in England; "The Affairs of Voltaire" and "Queen Christina," made in California. These films are uniformly remarkable in their evidences of background accuracy. They are enriching to the observer, thanks to the research that went into them, with their indications of manners and legends of earlier times, the costumes, architecture and national problems of another day.

But always a word of caution is in order. Whenever history is dealt with in the theater and on the screen, with entertainment as the primary concern, the observer need not accept such offerings other than at their face value. These films are primarily vehicles for popular screen personalities, and where the facts involved do not serve the sort of presentation that the producers wish to give their stars, the facts have to make way.

Thus the King Henry in the film is concerned only with the grosser side of one of England's progressive monarchs, because, it would seem, Mr. Charles Laughton can project fleshliness so vividly. In "Catherine the Great" we have a romanticized version of the entry of a German princess into the high estate of ruler of Russia, for Miss Elizabeth Bergner, who has the title rôle, can make a pathetic love story intensely affecting. "Queen Christina" has Miss Greta Garbo to "put it over" and in return history is twisted to become a medium for her power in scenes of amour. Mr. George Arliss finds opportunity on the screen to fulfill a long-cherished desire to play Voltaire, but a Voltaire that misses the deeper meanings of the character because the producers apparently sought to avoid offending this and that religious denomination.

So it is well not to swallow these historical films whole, with their cutting of the cloth to fit the stars. Surface entertainment is what these pictures provide, according to the self-imposed film-making formulas of "what the public wants." If, in addition, the public is induced by seeing them to look into the records of the past, a double good will be served by these adaptations of history.

Making Government Govern

TO THE citizen tired of having his community run by inefficient or corrupt officeholders and terrorized by gangdom, Massachusetts offers a solution. An aroused group has made a definite move in the right direction by forming the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety.

This group points the way for the citizens of other states. These citizens have not united in an indignant attempt to take the law into their own hands. There will be no raiding of jails by night, no lynching or violence. There is to be no secret committee. The citizens meet in the light of day and under their own names. Their avowed purpose is to seek coördination of police activities and regimentation of public opinion for constructive legislative planning and action.

There have been many vigilance groups in the United States. But when they were formed in secrecy to take direct action they defeated their own ends. And when they were formed merely as a result of some particularly brutal crime they tended to commit excesses.

But corruption, graft and ineptitude among public officials, when they occur, escape general notice or at best stir only apathetic disgust. So vigilance committees are needed, the sort composed of reputable citizens who will go to the roots of crime, bad government and injustice to demand correction of the situation.

Honest police supported by fearless judges and conscientious legislators—these are the needs of the hour. Aroused citizen groups, organized openly in the name of public welfare, can insist that public offices be filled with honest and able men free to act in the common interest.

The Casual Day

WE'VE forgotten the words. But not the impression. Those pages are not merely black and white. They are colored with the Paris twilight, lit with the flash of steel, variant with myriad bits of a human scene falling into and out of pattern with kaleidoscopic swiftness and surprise. They may be found in one of the most propagandist of the war novels—"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." If you have forgotten the feelings that can be aroused for war—and you want to remember them—turn to Ibáñez.

* * *

Meanwhile we shall turn to our morning mail, to scan again W. B.'s disheartened definition:

Christianity:
A religion of peace
Professed mainly by nations
Devoted to
War.

* * *

That is how some of us feel in our darker moments. When we feel a little brighter, we get analytical, like A. J. S.:

WHEN THE BAND GOES BY

I'm strong for peace, but tell me why
When I hear that rat-a-tat-tat,
And the sound of the band down the street
I rush and grab my hat?

The swing of the kilt, the skirl of the pipes,
Uniforms with medals and braid;
I'm strong for peace, but I love the sight
Of a military parade.

And we sometimes think that it will be in our brighter moments that we shall defeat those forces that herd men into masses of frightened humanity and later convince the remnant that war has made it into an accumulation of heroism.

For some of those forces undoubtedly lurk within us. As long as we entertain a cowardly fear of being called a coward, we probably cannot help wincing when somebody calls us a pacifist.

* * *

Let us imagine ourselves in the Paris streets which Ibáñez describes. Imagine ourselves going around telling those excited people to get a copy of some book like Montague's "Disenchantment," or Nichols' "Cry Havoc," or "War for Profit," or those pamphlets published by the Union of Democratic Control—"The Secret International," or "Patriotism Ltd."

* * *

Imagine ourselves trying to recall to such crowds some aspects of other wars, the beautiful sacrifice of human life to the pocketbooks of profiteers, the remarkable policies pursued by some commercial and governmental leaders during the 1914-18 boom in the armaments business. Picture ourselves daring to be so out of tune with the times.

* * *

We've a picture, then, of the kind of heroes to whom no war memorials are built. And, if we know ourselves quite well, we won't be too noisily certain that we could measure up for such a monument.

"The American political system is the government which recognizes the fundamental principles of liberty, which through 300 years of hardship have become ingrained in the life of our country."—*Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, to student body of Massachusetts State College, Amherst.*

It may seem like 300 years of hardship since 1929, Mr. Bacon. Mathematically it works out to a little more than four years.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

To Educate Young America in Politics

OF MAKING many "Institutes" there is no end. There seems to me, however, to be a real idea in the latest suggestion which emanated from Secretary of Commerce Roper for an institute for training in leadership in public affairs. Secretary Roper, if I am not mistaken, is a trustee of Duke University, and the father of some seven children, each one of whom he sent to a different institution for higher education. Whether this extended experience led him to look outside of the purely academic field for a setting for his Institute of Public Affairs, one can but guess. At any rate he turns from the colleges and suggests that there should be brought to Washington each year a selected group of outstanding students for a practical intensive training in the principles and procedure of governmental administration. Advocacy of this proposition, because of Mr. Roper's extreme preoccupation with the work of his department, has fallen very largely to his assistant, Mr. Chester H. McCall.

The group of students, as the plan envisages it, would number normally about 100. The Government would furnish the laboratory in which they would study, for they would be taken into the various departments to observe at first hand the administration, the practical processes, the fundamental principles, functions, the use of democratic government. Within the period of one Administration between 600 and 700 young people would have received this education. And it is reasonable to believe that after that two months of study, provided the supervision of their work and disciplinary methods were efficient, they would return to their homes with some knowledge of the routine work which lies back of statesmanship and leadership.

* * *

They might learn that the art of government is not wholly comprehended in the ability to deliver a stump speech or successfully to organize a ward. Perhaps they might develop an aversion to political jobs. They might, I think, discover that notwithstanding the vigorous and constant political struggle to get such jobs, the working force at Washington is very ill paid and hard working, while quite on a par for industry and devotion with people in ordinary employment. They might discover that nothing is more ridiculous than the widespread announcement that comes up every now and then when some man in a small town gets a small job at the national capital. He is ordinarily described as having "picked a plum," but unless the opportunity for hard service at low pay is regarded as a plum, the fruit which he has culled is not, in fact, of the most luscious description.

Mr. McCall in describing the plan which is under way gives this illustration of what advantage it might be in creating a more wholesome public sentiment as to governmental activities and responsibilities:

> About a year ago I visited a meeting of young radicals on the second floor of a loft building just off Union Square in New York City. The young leader was exhorting his followers on the evils of our economic and capitalistic system and predicting the fall of our form of government. He was a forceful, educated crusader, denouncing with all the vigor of an evangelist our present form of government. After the meeting, I introduced myself to the young man. I invited him to have luncheon with me the next day. I learned that he was a college graduate, an honor student from one of our great universities. He had majored in political science. But when college was over, he could not find employment. There were no constructive channels through which he could express his ideals, his splendid intellectual capabilities. He recoiled from the chaos of the depression years. He rebelled. He became a radical. Fortunately, I was able to help him secure a job—one in which he found an opportunity to use his talents, his training. Today his entire viewpoint has changed. He is constructive. He believes in working out our grave problems through the orderly, evolutionary processes of our democratic form of government. A proper opportunity and medium for work and expression constituted the difference between a radical and a constructive citizen.

* * *

I am informed that the work of arranging the details for this institute is well under way. It involves, of course, certain technical difficulties in the way of putting young people temporarily into government employ with the understanding that they are there as students rather than as real, permanent public servants. These details, however, if the Administration in all its departments shall be well disposed toward the plan, can readily be worked out.

It seems to me that there is in this proposition the nucleus of a really serviceable endeavor to instill a better knowledge of governmental functions and purposes, and more intelligent patriotism into the minds of youth. Throughout the world there is manifested a certain curiosity as to the general indifference of American young people to governmental affairs. It was youth that pushed Fascism to success in Italy, and youth again that backed Hitler in Germany. In China, whatever there is of progressive sentiment, comes from the Western-educated youth. Not all that has been done by the young people of these nations and others that might be cited has been wise or helpful. But at least what they have done indicated a healthy interest in the Government under which they and their elders had to live. In the United States this interest has to a certain degree been lacking. Perhaps this project, emanating from the head of the Department of Commerce may furnish a needed stimulus.

Peaks of Ability Tower Over "Washington Village"

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR BUREAU, Washington, March 12

THE biographer-historian of these days will be in clover. For the American Government is today in the hands of an extraordinarily interesting set of individuals. Oddly enough, and unlike Europe, the dominance of President Roosevelt has not submerged the others.

His Cabinet, from which little was expected, has today several towering peaks of ability. Secretaries Wallace, Ickes and Perkins head the list. The New Deal departments teem with able and invigorating individuals. The brain trust was colorful, but it has modified and multiplied into scores of well-equipped, liberal, bold young men in almost every branch of the Government.

It is therefore very easy to describe the events of this week in terms of the people involved. If we were chronicling a village drama, we should do it in terms of individuals; why not apply the same treatment to the overgrown Washington village? But all the actors in the piece are not brain-trusters. There is ignorance as well as enlightenment in high places here. Non entities have surprisingly bloomed into prominence. Nobody quite explains why the Roosevelt appointments have included some of the worst as well as some of the best in history. Political debts, of course, had to be paid. But some of the oddities do not seem like political creditors. They simply seem odd. Indeed, official Washington resembles President Roosevelt's personal list of acquaintances in that it includes eccentric as well as orthodox. It is safe to say that the Capital has never before been quite such a broad cross-section of American personality.

* * *

The air-mail melodrama fits graphically into terms of persons. First comes Senator Hugo LaFayette Black, ambitious young Democrat from Alabama, who saw a chance to belabor the Republicans over shipping subsidies. His investigation prospering, he drifted unexpectedly into the air-mail situation, and speedily saw that he had started a whole pack of foxes. If Senator Black had not been an eager and zealously partisan young man, the aviation dispute would never have been drawn from cover. It was only the day-to-day testimony before his committee that pried off the lid.

Then, had not Colonel MacCracken—expert lobbyist and brilliant lawyer—bungled with letters of commercial air lines in his files, it is again doubtful if the situation would have turned sensational. Once more smartness and overconfidence pushed things along.

After Senator Black had his party field day, after Colonel MacCracken converted trite events into scare-head copy, "Jim" Farley saw his opportunity. Already involved as Postmaster-General, with responsibility over the future of the air mail, he, too, saw a chance to discredit the Republicans. He turned records of allegedly irregular contract-making over to President Roosevelt. It is safe to say that one Harllee Branch, former newspaperman and Assistant Postmaster-General, had a good deal to do with the clean-up angle of Mr. Farley's action. President Roosevelt, too, was not uninformed. He knew, from family connections, that the air mail needed house cleaning.

* * *

Came a weak link. Wishing to revise contracts, knowing that cancellation would mean a five-year gap before the same companies could again make contracts with the Government, realizing that the air mail must go on, President Roosevelt turned to the army. He failed to remember that the army, asked if it could fly the mail, would never be able to say "no."

Just about three hours before President Roosevelt was assured that he could rely upon the army, this writer was informed on competent White House authority that the army was not equipped to fly the mails, that such an expedient was out of the question.

Then between 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. on February 9, somebody's confidence changed the President's mind.

Thus, we have a mixture of partisan zeal from two professional politicians, soldierly pride and confidence from spokesmen of the army, and boldness from a bold President.

As an aftermath, everybody came climbing down from his high horse. President Roosevelt bears the responsibility, taking blame for being venturesome and credit for withdrawing before it was too late. His letter to the War Department skates on thin ice in its implied rebuke to the army for being confident it could perform its mission, and then failing. For however faulty the information given the President, his was the decision. Realizing the army's zeal, he should have discounted it. He should have remembered that fighting men are the last to count casualties in advance. But the gripping anecdote of men with human motives goes on.

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The tariff struggle is more typical of the New Deal. It shows the forces of old and new liberalism, in temporary alliance, pitted against political tradition and vested interest. Here are the actors:

President Roosevelt, lifelong Democrat, though committed against tariff bargaining as such, asks Congress for power to breach the American tariff frontier in an attempt to force exports.

Cordell Hull, even more faithful Democratic doctrinaire, supports this resort to the last weapon of economic nationalism, just because there is no better weapon left in a tariff-armored world.

Henry Wallace, dreamy yet forceful farmer, outstrips them all in demanding trade sanity.

Rexford Guy Tugwell, his assistant, unable to agree, goes off to Puerto Rico. He believes in self-containment and internal planning, with foreign trade left alone.

George N. Peek, business man turned farm leader, supports the tariff plan, but poles apart from the liberal Wallace view.

Francis B. Sayre, Herbert Feis, John Dickinson, Willard Thorp, able young economists, typical of the New Deal, see that trade bargaining is the only rational hope for commerce—now.

Raymond Moley, sympathizing with Professor Tugwell, sits quietly in his editorial tents.

Senator Robinson, Speaker Rainey, Vice-President Garner accept the plan principally by tradition and party discipline.

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But: The Progressives, who favor lower tariffs "in principle," oppose this plan because of the authority it gives the President. The Republicans, despite Ogden Mills's commitment to a lower tariff, fight the plan to a man. Everywhere that a protected interest can control a Congressman it does so—thus breaking Democratic solidarity.

So the legislative struggle on that ancient battleground of the tariff divides into strictly personal encampments. Never was such an odd coalition seen in support of the President, never such motley opposition. You must examine each man's antecedents and philosophy before telling where he will stand.

Thus it becomes all the more essential to test the nation's government by its Who's Who, for ideas seek human channels. It is the existence of these imperative ideas which has made Washington a vital place of eager men and women. There are no maximum hours here, except 24; and unemployment is confined to those who choose it.

Erwin D. Canham